The radical papers, inside and outside of the State, have industriously reported a canard to the following effect, which we copy from the Terre Haute Express;

"Lafe Develin, it is reported, recently Chairman of the Democratic State Cen-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has come out for Grant and Colfax. Develin's paper, the Cambridge City Mirror, which recently had the Democratic tieket at the head of its columns, will soon show the Republican, and give them a hearty support. The news sounds strange, but it has been known by certain persons that something has been brewing in that quarter for some time."

ned. Referring to the matter, he says:

Last week our foreman, as he has frequently done before, left out the State ticket, to make room for other matter he considered more important. The omission on the part of our foreman has been construed by some of the radical papers into a rupture between ourselves and the Democratic noininees. Such is not the fact. We are not so easily estranged from the masses of our old party; have none other than the kindest of feeling toward each candidate on the State ticket, and feel as anxious as they do for their snecess.

As Mr. DEVELIN remarks in the correction, he has not been removed from the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, as charged by the radical pa-pers, and "no effort of that sort has been nade." Mr. DEVELIN is doing all in his power for the triumph of the Democratic party, its principles and the nominees, and this he does from the well-grounded belief that the success of the grand old party in the elections this year is the only hope for the future peace, harmony, unity and welfare of the country.

From the Greensburg Herald. Indianapolis, September 5, 1868.

Lieutenate Orville Thompson, Editor, of Greensburg Standard:

DEAR SIR—In the Standard of September 3, and copied by the Journal of the 4th, I find an article from your pen headed, "Colonel Shaw's White Boys."

To the wilful, malicious and unmanly assertions therein made, I desire to call your attention, believing that when your

"Col. Shaw's White Scoundred's in Gray,"
New, sir, permit me to inform you, in
this public manner, that I have not the
honor to command the "White Boys in
Blue," but that honor, one that any man Blue," but that honor, one that say man might well be proud of, is worn by another one, who has proved his devotion to his country by leaving his "good left arm" upon the field of battle, as a testito his country by leaving his "good left arm" upon the field of battle, as a testimony against these draft meaks, who visit him and his gallant regiment of soldier boys. By his vote he still fights the battles of the Union, and more than fifteen hundred of his comrades in Marion county, men who represent nearly every Indiana regiment, survivors of every battlefield of the war, will follow where leads the white souled and noble hearted Col. Koontz, and all the epithets that may be heaped upon their devoted heads by fanatical ex-soldiers or stay-at-home patriots, who now fight the dead rebellion with a courage and ferceity that would put to shame the ghosts of five hundred thousand dead heroes, whose "souls are still marching on," will not change their patriotic purpose; they are not that kind of men. You say, "We are told the Colonel's motely scallawags propose paying our quiet little

iswags propose paying our quiet little city a visit soon. For what? We have no negro grocery stores of candy shops here, upon which they may include their rifling propensities. If, however, they should come, we admonish those of our citizens who may possess anything worth stealing, to place it where their longing eyes may not rest upon it. Your valuables are hardly safe, even when under look and key, if they come around."

So far as this insinuation refers to myself, I have not one word to say, but when any man who was present at, or has read the testimony taken before Justice Fisher, in regard to the so-called Fourth Ward riot in this city, as correctly reported, charges that the White Boys in Blue attacked a negro grocery store for the purpose of pillaging it, he is either a great fool, a common liar, or an infamous secundrel, and I am surprised that you should reiterate an infamous falsehood that you can not help but know was made out of whole cloth, and directly opposed to the facts known by know was made out of whole cloth, and directly opposed to the facts known by every intelligent man here, and done as dirty a piece of political strategy, by a parcel of Indianapolis "draft sneaks," who sneaked out of the draft by voting a tax upon the city, including the little property left behind by soldiers in the fact and wringing a portion of it from

property left behind by soldiers in the field, and wringing a portion of it from the dead soldiers' widows, to help pay the bounty given to men with black skins, but white hearts, who had the courage to go to the front to help the Union White Boys in Blue to save the Union, as well as to save the mortal carciases of the now helty warriors from being dragged by the coast-tails into the ranks of Father Abraham's "five hundred thousand more." cont-tails into the ranks of Father Abraham's "five hundred thousand more."

Believing that you have been misled in this matier, and that you would not knowingly slander your former comrades in the army from Marion county, any quicker than you would defame the names of Gaven, Grover, Pattison, Wilder, King, Patton, Hamilton, Welch, Meek, Scobey, and their thousand compatriots of Decaur, who live in your midst, and who were all gallant soldiers. Many of whom you know are Democrats, dany of whom you know are Democrata, onservative Republicans, and hardly one hat could be truthfully called an extreme

that could be truthfully ealled an extreme radical.

I say, believing this, and for the purpose of vindicating, so far as the influence of my name might go, the integrity and honor of these men who cheerfully offered their lives a sacrifice upon the attars of their country, but who, now that their service is done, are not allowed the privileges of an American citizen, to express their political preferences, without their fair fame being covered with the alime and filth of every little, two penny, radical politician and demagogne that ever got his hands into the public treasury. I writh for this, and not for my own vindication. Respectfully, yours, leation. Respectfully, yours, B. C. SHAW.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 16.
Flour—Dull and nominal.
Wheat—Quiet but firm; sales of 7,800 bushels No. 2 Racine at \$1 63; 7,500 bushels Chicago at \$1 69; 2,200 bushels amber Michigan at \$2 16.

Oats—Active; sales of 25,000 bushels at 62½c; 53,000 bushels at 62c, closing firm at outside prices.

Rye—Nominal and inactive.

Barley—Sales at \$1 75 for Canada.

Peas—Sales of 20,000 bushels of Canada at \$1 50; one carlead of choice Canada at \$1 65.

person of act of the property of the property

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868. VOLUME XVII

ridual, but as a prophet of the doom of the Southern Democracy, bloods and learning the control of the control TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS BILLIAROS.

AMERICA.

Match Between Joseph Dion and Johnny McDevitt.

IOHNNY STILL HOLDS THE CUE.

news sounds strange, but it has been known by certain persons that something has been brewing in that quarter for some time."

Il This lying statement is made out of whole cloth. In the Mirror of this week, Mr. DEVELIN'S own paper, and which he edits with ability and spirit, we find the following flat contradiction of the lying reports impeaching his fidelity to Democratic principles, and his integrity to the party with which he has ever been identified. Referring to the matter, he says:

Last week our foreman, as he has frequently done before last out of the last was densely crowded, and great such as the close of the last was densely crowded, and great such as the close of the last was densely crowded, and great such as the close of the last was densely crowded, and great such as the close of the last was densely crowded, and great such as the close of the last was densely crowded, and great such as the last week our foreman, as he has frequently done before last contradiction of the lying reports impeaching his fidelity to Democratic principles, and his integrity to the party with which he has ever been identified. Referring to the matter, he says:

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WASHINGTON.

Agricultural Matters-Appointme Under New Revenue Law—Sinckley's Resignation Not Yet Accepted. WARKINGTON, September 16.

WARRINGTON, September 16.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Harvey Capron, has completed arrangements for the exchange of cereals, seed, medicine and other plants with various institutions, and several governments of different divisions of the globe.

Colonel Mann, the first and only supervisor as yet appointed, left Washington to-night to enter upon his duties in Missouri and contiguous territory.

The following appointments have been made under the internal revenue law:

Storekeeper—Alexander Semple, Cincinnati.

Storekeeper—Alexander Semple, Cincinnati.
Gaugers—Thomas Taylor, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; John Hundecliffe, Twelfth District of Illinois.
Mr. Binkley's resignation as Solicitor of Internal Revenue has not yet been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury. He has not entered the Bureau since his return from New York, for business purposes.

ST. LOUIS.

Grand Ecomponent of United States Steamboat Exception and Banquist A Brilliant Affair—Indian Matters

Lieutenant Orville Thompson, Editor of Greenburg Standard:

The steamboat Excursion and banquet bas 3, and copied by the Journal of the standard strong the first of the States.

To the willful, malicious and unimarly assertions sherein made, I desire to eal, induced the standard strong Sr. Louis, September 16.

creditably, and received the highest praise and enconiums from all sides. This was the grandest and most successful event of the kind that has ever taken event of the kind that has ever taken place here, and perhaps any where else. While steaming back to the city, and when about three miles from the landing, the Mississippl, the figs ship of the squadron struck a sunken wreck and knocked a hole in her bottom. The pump were immediately set to work, but the water was gaining on them quite rapidly. The boat was run on the Illinois shore, and the Lady Gay came slong side, took off her passengers and conveyed them to this city. No slarm was caused by the disaster, and no accident occurred during the transfer of the passengers.

Companies and Report to Him-Etc.

NASHVILLE, September 16.

The Banner received by telegraph from Knoxville to-day a proclamation from Governor Brownlow, and issued it in extra form.

The proclamation declares there are armed bands of secret conspirators against the State, who have been committing and continue to commit outrages upon de-

armed bands of secret conspirators against the State, who have been committing and continue to commit outrages upon defenceless and inoffensive loyal citizens, and recites the set of the Legislature giving him the power to call out the militia, and says that in pursuance of this act, I call upon the good, loyal and patriotic people, white and colored, of every county in the State to proceed without delay and raise companies of loyal and able bodied men and report the same to me at Nashville. Whether any of the companies, white or colored, organized will be actually called into the field will depend on the conduct of the people themselves in the several counties.

I earnestly hope that there will be no occasion to call out these troops, but that the efforts of all the citizens to preserve and maintain the peace will succeed and thus obviate the necessity of this stern resort, but if unhappily better councils do not prevail, and order is not restored, and I am compelled to put down armed marauders by force, I propose to meet them with such numbers and in such manner as the exigency shall demand. Whatever may be the consequences, I will not be deterred from the discharge of my duty therein by threats of violence from rebel speakers or rebel newspapers, nor by any other means of intimidation. The Governor adds that he prefers that these troops shall be raised in East Tennessee, and therefore does not limit the number of companies in any county. In reference to the promise of Federal troops to keep the peace he says: Should the Department Commander be furnished with sufficient force to keep order, I will cheerfully co-operate with him. In that event the State Guards may not be called into service.

BUFFALO, September 16.

r—Duil and nominal.

at—Quiet but firm; sales of 7,800 bushels of No. 2 Racine at \$1 68; 7,500 bushels chi-wauker at \$1 70; 2,800 bushels chi-bill, but doubted the legality of the Assembly, since so many members had been driven to the Georgia Air Line Railroad. Mr. Highle, Republican, voted in favor of the bill, but doubted the legality of the Assembly, since so many members had been driven into corrall.

At two F. M., citizens came in, reporting a band of 100 Indians to be in sight of Pond City, and had just stampeded 1,200 head from a herd of 2,500 cattle, mules, and horses, which passed here yesterday, on route for California. This herd belongs and political, had a great deal to do with the dry regarding State side to do with the ory regarding State side to the Georgia Air Line Railroad. Mr. Highle, Republican, voted in favor of the bill, but doubted the legality of the Assembly, since so many members had been triven into corrall.

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Two Sensors are reported to the bell into corrall.

At two F. M., citizens came in, reporting a band of 100 Indians to be in sight of the Assembly, sales at 10 for 10 Indians to be in sight of the Asse

The House is still engaged in discussing the bill prohibiting negroes serving on juries.

the bill pronousing for the bi

Morrookery September 16.—The Legislature met in extra session. Mr. McGraw. Speaker of the House of Representatives, having been appointed Chancellor, resigned his position. Mr. G. F. Harrington, of Mobile, was elected Speaker without opposition.

General Howard is in the city. He was invited to a seat in the House, and was to address the members at eight e'clock this evening.

The damage to the railroad between Mobile and Montgomery has been repaired, and travel is now uninterrupted. Trains go through on regular schedule time.

MAINE.

THE TRUTH COMING AT LAST

The Democracy Erect. A Gain of 15,000.

and Waste Their Powder

Prematurely.

atch to the Cincinnati Equirer. BANGOR, MAINE, September 15.

Bancon, Maine, September 15.

The Republicans of this city, including the Hon. Hannibal, Hamlin, are greatly discourged at the result in this State. They had confidently counted on twenty-five thousand majority for Chamberlain, Returns received to-day indicate that it will not exceed fifteen thousand, which is a Democratic gain of nearly thirteen thousand from 1866—the last test vote in the State.

The Democrates throughout the State are jubilant, it being conceded before the election that anything less than twenty thousand Republican majority would be a Democratic triumph.

For ten days before the election the radicals freely bet on from twenty to twenty-five thousand majority, and large sums of money changed hands to-day. The radicals are paying up their bets. In the cities and a few large towns, where the radicals had absolute control of the polls, they made large gains over last year, but they made large gains over last year, but the country towns generally show large Democratic gains. The radicals have spent half a million of dollars in this election.

MARCELLUS EMONY.

Beview of Prussian Pleet KIEL, September 16.—King William will review the Prussian fleet here. Pluancial and Commercial.

LONDON, September 16.—Evening.—Comols, 94; American securities are easier; bonds, 72; Illinois Central, 91; Erie, 3014.

Francour, September 16.—Evening.—Bonds, heavy at 75.

Liverpool, September 16.—Cotton is firmer and higher; sales of 12,000 bales; breadstuffs are quiet; petroleum firmer.

Livererpool, September 16.—Sailed, the Somerset, for Baltimore.

Registration of Veters for Parliamentary Election.

dent occurred during the transfer of the passengers.

Au Omaha dispatch says that advices from the North Platte state that Spotted Tail, with about one thousand Sioux, are starting for the reservation, near Fort Randall. General Augur was there, and personally arranging matters.

A Denver dispatch says: The Indians captured twelve horses from a grading party on the Denver Pacific Railroad.

A new company of Sioux have been formed at Golden City, and another at Colorado City, for service against the Indians. ary Election-Women Demand that their Names be Placed on the Lists.

formed at Golden City, and another at Colorado City, for service against the Indians.

An Helena, Montana, dispatch says: Snow fell here on the 13th, and again last night.

Hon. George H. Pendleton left here this p. M., for Springfield, Illinois, where he will speak to-morrow.

Albert Pike spoke to a large crowd of Democrats, at Tamany Hall, to-night.

The firm of Gaylord, Leavenworth & Co., bankers of this city, who suspended last April, have settled with all their creditors, and the business will be conducted by Samuel A. Gaylord.

THE SOUTH.

The War in Temperace Governor Brownies and Esport to Him—Etc.

NASHVILLE, September 16.

**sessed the property qualifications prescribed by the reform bill. The legal aspect of the question, together with the extent of the movement, have excited much public interest on the subject. Over six thousand women have claimed the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an able speech before the registration officers, by Miss Lydia Brecker.

After argument on both sides, the claim was disallowed. Similar proceedings took place in other towns, and in some cases the question has finally been brought before the judges of Westminster. They have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters, on the ground that an amendment to the Reform bill which was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill; substituting the word "person" for "man," was rejected. By this action the House of the bill in this respect.

Speech of King William. LONDON, September 16.—It is reported in Paris that the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel, excites no animosity in the French Cabinet.

The word of the King is regarded as having reference mainly to the events of The word of the King is regarded as having reference mainly to the events of 1866, and as not susceptible of any application to the present state of affairs in Europe.

The Moniteur has a tranquilizing leader, in which it reviews the relations of the great powers, and considers the situation in a calm and peaceful manner.

postponement of recruiting, by order of the King, is a sure pledge of peace.

Battle between Turkish Treeps and Bulgarian insurgents.

Belgran insurgents.

Belgran insurgents.

Belgran insurgents.

Belgran insurgents roops and the Belgran insurgents near Philippe. The latter made the attack, but after a desperate fight were repulsed, pursued and driven back to the Balkan mountains. The Turkish loss was heavy. Over two hundred are reported to have been killed while defending one of the forts assaulted by the rebels. The loss of the State in the Grand Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Philadelphia on the lat and 2d of next month, announce that all the delegates and their families will be carried over the Pennsylvania Central and the State in the Grand Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Philadelphia on the Grand Mass Convention of Soldie

FORT WALLACE.

Reports brought to this post at noon to-day state that a party of twenty-five Indians ran off twenty mules from Clark & Co., hay contractors, within half a mile of Pond City, four miles West of here. They were pursued by the owners and ditizens, but not retaken. About twelve o'clock the Indians were seen making for the Quartermasters herd, half a mile from this post, but turned back when they dissovered that the herd had been driven into corrall.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH. -Gold closed in New York yesterday

-The railroad bridge at Little Wales, New York, has been repaired, and Irains are running regularly to and from the West. Rear Admiral William Mernine died in Utica, Tuesday night, at the age of seventy-eight years.

-The Central Rail Road bridge at Fast creek, New York, has been replaced, and all trains are running on time.

-The schooner Echo, of Buffalo, loaded with coal for Cleveland, stranded at the latter place Tuesday night, and broke up. One seaman was lost. The rest of the crew were resumed

—A telegram announcing the defeat of the nomination of General Butler for reelection to Congress is untrue. Convention has not yet been held.

The case of Martin and Kee, charged with forging the name of Hurt, Helmer & Voorhees, of St. Louis, for \$30,000, commenced yesterday, in New York. John Rogers, who was to-day committed by the Coroner for trial, in the inquest proving him to be guilty of the murder of Michael Malone, Monday night, in New York.

Two boys, only fourteen years of age, named Wm. West and Wm. Reilly; were arrested, in New York, Tuesday, and confessed to robbing a safe belonging to the Board of Brokers, on Wall street, of \$700 A large portion of the money was recovered. The boys were committed.

rested.

—The international cricket match between all England Eleven and twenty-two of New York, commenced y a crday, on St. George's ground, Hoboken. All England scored 24 runs. The match will be continued to-day.

-The rains of the past two weeks have swollen the streams in Kentucky to a great height. The lowiands are entirely flooded, submerging the corn crops. This proves a serious blow to a wide extent of

was to have commenced at Augusts yea-terday, was postponed until to-day, on account of the rain. One hundred and five entries have been made for the differ-ent purses, and the collection of horses is the finest ever seen in Maine.

Three men, named John Wheeler, Charles Clancy and J. McLean, yesterday night, were disputing about politics in a drinking saloon on Buffalo street, Rochester, when Wheeler drew a revolver and fired at Clancy, missing him. He then shot McLean in the thigh, causing a serious and perhaps fatal wound.

—A special dispatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the New York Democrat says two members of the Legislature, County Clerk, United States Assessor and Collector and two United States contractors for building a freedmen's schoolhouse, have been driven from Lafayette county. Also that three white and eighteen black man have been killed. men have been killed.

Rome, addressed the meeting.

—In the libel suit, brought by Ewel Cumeck, ex-Auditor General of the State of Miehigan, against the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, in which damages were laid at \$50,000, after a seven day's trial, a verdict of six cents was yesterday awarded the plaintiff. He was charged with incompetency as a State officer, and the defense plead the truth in justification.

-Yesterday another test of the home —Yesterday another test of the homogenous steel beek was made at the Diamond Steel Works, at Pittsburg, in the presence of Benjamin Crawford, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and a delegation of Pennsylvania Railway officers. A pressure of 780 pounds to the square inch was attained, but owing to the starting of a rivet and the opening of the seams the experiment could not be continued. The steel gives no evidence of breaking, even with several hundred pounds additional to the square inch.

Connecticat; General Agricultural Geology, Prof. C. Frederick Horth, of Stassar College; Botany and Horticul-ture, Prof. A. N. Prentiss, of the Michi-

University opens October 7.

—With a view of relieving the starving population of the Red River settlement in Canada, the Government has decided to expend a considerable sum in the construction of Fort Garry, and opening up a road to Red River. Workmen are to receive provisions in part payment of their wages. An experienced agent will proceed to Chicago forthwith to procure supplies. Subscriptions are also being received in various cities in the Province of the Red River country.

-The mysterious child murder in Philadelphia has not been unraveled. The inquest was continued yesterday. A girl testified that on the night of the murder

CORER.

MEDICAL.

THE first of a course of lessons in Vocal Music PROF. RHODES.

SINGING.

SINGING CLASS

All who wish to join the class are desired to be present on that evening. sopi6 dSt CARPETS, ETC.

The Fifth cavalry, United States regulars, under command of Colonel W. B. Royal, passed through Lynchburg, Virginia, yesterday morning, on a special train, en route for Nashville, Tennesses.

—Mrs. Buchignani, formerly Mrs. Eaton, obtained a warrant, Tuesday, from Justice Dodge, of New York, for the arrest of her husband, on a charge of shducting and seducing her grand daughter, Mrs. Roudolph. He has not yet been arrested.

-The Maine State horse show, which

-Additional accounts of the earthquake state that at Arica the shock was preceded by a sound like that of a distant tempest; then the ground shook from south to north. A palm tree remains untouched and as green as ever in the midst of the desolated country.

—The Grand Lodge of Independent Or-der of Good Templars met in Watertown, New York, at ten o'clock Tuesday, and organized. The reports of the officers were read and referred to appropriate were read and referred to appropriate committees. Much enthusiasm was man-ifested. Over 1,000 delegates were in at-tendance. There was an immense pub-lic meeting at night. Dr. Harris, of Rome, addressed the meeting.

ture, I'rol. A. N. Prentiss, of the Michigan Agricultural College; Director of Shops, J. L. Morris, of Ovid. Other professorships were deferred one week. The University opens October 7.

testified that on the night of the murder the saw a man carrying and trying to quiet a child. She described the child and man, and the former is no doubt the murdered girl. She says that on Sunday night she saw the man on the street, and can identify him if brought before her. She says he wore false whiskers, and a portion of them fell off as he was carrying the child. Another girl testified to having seen a man carrying a child on the night of the murder. The witnesses all agree in describing him. agree in describing him.

PEACH CORER

TRADE PALACE

CARPET STORE.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF VELVETS, BODY

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS

English and American

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS

CURTAIN GOODS, ETC., ETC.

WALL PAPER

And Interior Decorations, in large variety and Beautiful Styles.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS

—An application for a new trial in the case of Whalen will be made to the Judges at Toronto, in November. The ground on which the application will be placed is that the judge on the trial refused to allow the challenges of the jurors before the peremptory challenges were exhausted. Prominent lawyers say that the ground is a good and substantial one.

Call on us and examine Stock and Prices, before buying,

HUME, ADAMS & CO.

MERIDIAN STREET LOTS AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.

Forty-five Feet Front, West Side

South of E. Over's Iron Store.

CALE on the premises, immediately after the auction sale of the Walpole property. Will be sold in a body, or in two lots, 22% feet each.
TERMS.—One-fourth cash. Balance easy payments. To be made known at the time of the sale.
sepi4 dot WINSLOW S. PIERUE.

BANKRUPTCY. In Bankruptey.

istrict of Indiana, 88: At Indianapolis, the listrict of Indiana, 88: At Indianapolis, the list of September A. D., 1868. THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Peter H. Ward, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

W. A. BRADSHAW, sep17 d3wltaw, Th

In Bankruptey. District of Indiana, SS.: At Indianapolis, the little day of September, A. D., 1868.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assigned of Joseph D. C. Worth, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, w. A. BRADSHAW, Assignee, In Bankruptey.

District of Indiana, SS: At Indianapolis, th THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orlando Furnas, of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion, and State. of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own potition, by the District Court of said district.

Sep 17 diswittaw. The Marion of Said Court of Said Cou sep17 d3wltaw,Th

District of Indiana, 88.: At Indianapolia, Sd day of Septem THE undersigned hereby give notice of their populations of their populations of their populations of John A. Lovett population

DR. JOHN PULL'S

GREAT REMEDIES.

DR. JOHN BULL.

arer and Vender of the celebrated

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Ague and Fever,

OR CHILLS AND FEVER.

THE proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, spacing and parameter cure of Ague and Fever, we chilia and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southwestern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion, that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long standing cases. Usually, this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order; should the patient, however, require a esthartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S

WORM DESTROYER

To my United States and World-wide I have received many testimonials from profes-sional and medical men, as my almanace and va-rious publications have shown, all of which are genuine. The following letter from a highly ed-scated and popular physician in Georgia, is cer-tainly one of the most genable communications I have ever received. Dr. Clement knows ex-actly what he speaks of, and his testimony de-serves to be written in letters of gold. Hear what the Dector says of BULL'S WORM DE STROYER:

Dn. John Bull—Dear Sir: I have recently given year "Worm Destroyer" several trials, and find it wonderfully efficacious. It has not failed in a single instance to have the wished-for effect. I am doing a pretty large country practice, and have daily use for some article of the kind. I am first to comfast that I know of no remedy recommended by the ablest authors that is so certain and speedy in its effects. On the contrary, they are uncertain in the extreme. My object in writing you is to find out upon what terms I can get the medicine directly from you. If I can get it upon easy terms, I shall use a great deal of it. I am aware that the use of such articles is contrary to the teachings and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no interest of the contrary to the teaching and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no interest of the contrary to the teaching and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no interest of the contrary to the teaching and practice of a great majority of the regular line of M. D.'s, but I see no interest of the contract of the source that knowledge. However, I am by no means an advocate or supporter of the thousands of worthless nostrums that flood the country, that purport to cure all manner of disease to which human fieth is heir. Please reply soon, and inform me of your best terms.

I am, sir, most respectfully.

JULIUS P. CLEMENT, M. D.

VILLANOW, WALKER COUNTY, GA., June 29 1866.

A Good Reason for the Captain's Faith.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Read the Captain's Letter and the Letter BENTON BARRACES, Mo., April 30, 1866. BENTON BARRACES, Mo., April 30, 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL—Dear Sir: Knowing the efficacy of your Sarsaparilla, and the healing and beneficial qualities it possesses, I send you the following statement of my case:

I was wounded about two years ago—was taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months. Being moved so often, my wounde have not healed yet. I have not sat up a moment since I was wounded. I am shot through the hips. My general health is impaired, and I need something to assist nature. I have more faith in your Sarsaparilla than in any thing else. I wish that that is genuine, Please express me half a dozen bottles, and oblige Capt. C. P. JOHNSON.

St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S. The following was written April 30,

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS

TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL MEN.

ARKANSAS HEARD FROM.

OHEY POINT, WHITE CO., ARE., }

CINCINNATI.

NUMBER 5.872.

GEO. CRAWFORD & CO., Importers and Dealers in oda Ash, Sal Soda, Caustic, Soda Foundry Facings, Plaster, Lime, Cement, Sand, Pummice Stone, Resin, Etc., Etc. NO. 209 WALNUT STREET Cincinnati, Ohio,

aug 11 d3m SMITH & PALMER, Manufacturers and Dealers in LEATHER Hides, Oil and Shoe Findings, No. 51 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, We solicit orders from Dealers, Sad-dlers and Boot and Shoe Makers, and feel confident that our good and price; will be found satisfactory. aug/11d3m

TABLE GLASSWARE Lamps, Lanterns, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS And all articles pertaining to this line Green and Black Glassware, Etc. R. HEMINGRAY & CO., No. 68 Walnut Street, augl1 d3m Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Dubeis, W. H. Williams DUBOIS & AUGUR, Commission Merchants. 45 and 47 Race Street.

N. J. CHAPIN & CO. GENERAL PRODUCE

. Cincinnati, Ohio

No. 37 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI. Consignments and orders solicited.

Price Currents sent free to any actions.

lress.

Commission Merchants,

C. Galleher, T. A. Matthews, Late of Maysville, Ky. Maysville, Ky. C. Nelson, Late of Mt. Sterling, Ky. MERCHANTS' HOTEL (Formerly Dennison House,) FIFTH STREET, NEAR MAIN, Cincinnati Ohio. Galleher, Nelson & Co., - - Prop's aug12 d3m

Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Etc. YOU can find at J. A. Shannon's Springfield Carriage Repository, Nos. 15 and 17 West Sixth Street, Cin-cinnati, the best Carriage and Buggy at the lowest cash prices in the State. I hold and great inducements to those I hold out great inducements to those buying work to ship, as I will make the price lower to those buying for that purpose, and will furnish as good styles and work made of the best stock and by the best mechanics.

augl2d 3m J. A. SHANNON.

SNOWDON & OTTE, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, CURTAIN GOODS. Also Manufacturers of WINDOW SHADES.

Nos. 173 and 175 Main Street, West
Side, CINCINNATI, OHIO. aug 12 d3m

RSTABLISHED A. D. 1824. GEORGE FOX. d Pearl, Wheaten, Pulver ized Corn and Silver Closs STARCH NO. 87 COLUMBIA STREET.

angle dam Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAIR RESTORATIVE. LOTIO. Prof. Christy's Hair Lotio

Is neat, clean, pure, uniform and reliable and richly perfumed for the toilet. It contains no sugar of lead or other poisonous minerals or oils. It makes the hair glossy and beautiful, remeves dandruff, restores gray hair to its original color, will grow hair on bald heads, and can be used as a hair dressing forever without the slightest initry to the brain or optic nerve. Do not take anything else, but get the pure article. If your druggist will not get it for you, send direct to the manufactory. Sold by Druggists; \$I per bottle; half dozen, \$5, or sent to any address on receipt of the money. Liberal deduction to the trade. Send for testimonials.

Prof. Christy's Hair Lotio will promete the growth of Ladies' hair to any length desired. Read what a lady says about WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS, THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Prof. Christy's Hair Lotie. PROF. CHRISTY—Sir: I commenced the use of your Hair Preparation at a time when my hair was in a very unhealthy condition. My hair was dry, harsh, and whenever I dressed it, it broke off so that it became very short and thin. I bought one bottle of your Hair Lotio to try it, and I was so pleased with it that I continued using it. I have used the Lotio for nearly a year and it has grown me a head of hair that is soft and glossy, and it is longer than it ever was before in my life.

Mus. E. H. PHILLIPS. The lady to whom the poet refers in the following lines must have used Lotio: Like her to whom at dead of night
The bridegroom, with his locks of light,
Came in the flush of love and pride
And scaled the terrace of his bride;
When, as she saw him rashly spring,
And midway up in danger cling,
She flung him down her long black hair,
Exclaiming, breathless, "there love, there."

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by BROWNING & SLOAN, Nos. 7 and 9 E. Washington street, jy23 deodly—aug28 w3m Indianapolis, Ind. BITTERS. WARD'S

Eureka Tonic Bitters.

A. R. CHRISTY & CO., Manufacturers, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE read in the legends of history of how WE read in the legends of history of how Ponce de Leon and his cavaliers of old Spain searched the blossoming glades of Florida, cheered by the hope that they should yet drink from the fountain of perpetual youth and vigor. Sick and suffering humanity now, like those Spanish knights, seek eagerly for any remedy that will revivify and strengthen. Unlike that fabled fountain, Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters is no begulling cheat, but prepared by an eminent and skillful physician, who has tested its curative virtues in an extensive and successful practice of over two score years. Disclaiming to be a pances for all diseases, it guarantees to cure Chills and Fever, Sick and Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepia, Constinated Rowels and Unifercation, and has

WANTED. WANTED—A SITUATION—By a middle aged man, as elerk in a wholesale or retail greeery. Address D. D. R. Commercial Hotel Indiana police. AGENTS WANTED.

FOR THE LIVES of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.
Indered by all leading Democrate. Agents
are meeting with unprecedented success, selling
from fifteen to twenty, and some as high as thirty
copies per day. Send for circular and full particulars. Address JONES, BROTHERS & CO...
18 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
18 Total Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,
18 Total Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

FOR SALE.

The Cheapest Property in the Market NOW IS YOUR TIME. I OFFER for asle a new House of nine rooms, substantially built, and with all necessary conveniences, No. 39 Christian avenue; a Cottage of eight rooms, 315 Virginia avenue; a Vacant Lot on 8t. Clair street, near Massachusetts avenue. Those who contemplate buying, had better call and see me. If I do not sell my house on Christian avenue soon, it will be for rent at \$40 per month. For further particulars apply at my Paint Shop, 12 South Pennsylvania street, or at my residence, 315 Virginia avenue.

appli daw JOHN B. KELLEY,

FOR SALE OR TRADE. OR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROP-L. R. MARTIN. Real Estate Agent. augzī d2m

REMOVAL.

MR. J. G. KLEIN has removed from 37 South Hillinois street, to room No. 2 Martindale's Bleek, North Pennsylvania street, and fitted up the most elegant rooms in the city. The public are invited to call. Shaving, Hair Cutting, Sham-pooing, etc., done in the most approved style.

NOTICE. MISSTATEMENT.

IN an advertisement in several of our daily city
Papers we notice the removal of our Barber
Shop from South Illinois street, No. 37, to Martindale's new Bleck, on Market street. As this
is a fabrication by Mr. J. H. Klein, who was
formerly connected with our Barber Shop, we
herewith inform our regular customers and the
public generally, that we still hold forth at the
old stand, on South Illinois street, No. 37, and
beg to give us a liberal patronage.

H. VANDERGOTTEN,
JOHN SATORIUS,
sep12 dtilloct.10

NURSERY.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY—Seventeenth Year, 400 Acres, 10 Greenhouses.—I have 8,000,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Hedge Plants with an immense Stock of Grape Vines, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs, etc., etc., of the choicest kinds, which I sell very low for cash.

Those who would save money will send at once two Bed Stamps for two Fall Catalogues.

Bloomington, McLean Co., Illinois. sep12 d3m

NOTICE. NOTICE.

DERSONS indebted to Dr. M. H. Wright, either personally, or partnership or Parry & Wright, Wright & Harvey, will save cost and trouble by calling on him personally, or at Dr. T. B. Harvey's office, 58 East Market street, for settlement. jy28 d2m DR. M. H. WRIGHT. MEDICAL.

DR. FARNSWORTH, The eminent and succ SPECIALIST In the treatment of Female and Chronic Diseases, Office and Dispensary,

No. 21% West Maryland street, Indianapolis. The Largest and Best Appointed Institution of the kind in the Western WHERE the most reliable information and medical treatment can always be had by W medical treatment can always be had by the afflicted.

Diseases of the Sexual and Urinary Organs, in whatever stage, radically and permanently cured by new and infallible remedies, without injury to the health and in the shortest possible me. Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated

Female Difficulties and Irregularities treated with safety and success.
Those living at a distance can consult by letter and have their medicines sent by mail or express.
The utmost confidence and secresy observed in all cases. Address letters

BR. FARNSWORTH,
BR. P. S. Special attention paid to Female Complaints and Difficulties, and patients from a distance furnished with board and lodging and all

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL BLESSING OF THE AGE! Dr. Kennedy's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Dissolvent.

RADER, you may consider this a sort of by spread-eagle heading, but I mean every word of it. I HAVE BEEN THERE. When your system is racked with RHEUMATIC pain, and you can not even turn yourself in bed, or sitting in a chair you must sit and suffer, in the morning wishing it was night, and at night wishing it was morning.

When you have the

when every nerve in your being is like the sting of a wasp, circulating the most venomous and hot poison around your heart and driving you to the very verge of madness.

When you have the

SCIATICA, (that I have just got through with,) that most awful, most heart-withering, most strength-de-stroying, most spirit-breaking and mind-weaken-ing of all diseases that can afflict our poor human When you have the LUMBAGO LUMBAGO,

lying and writhing in agony and pain, unable to
turn yourself in bed, and every movement will
go to your heart like a knife—now tell me, if relief and a cure of any of these diseases in a few
days is not the Greatest Medical Blessing of the
Age, tell us what is!
You will take a table-spoonful and three spoonfuls of water three times a day, and in a few days
every particle of Rheumatic and Neuralgio pain
will be dissolved and pass off by the Kidneys.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY. Rox-

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Rox-bury, Mass. Price \$150. For sale by Stewart & Morgan and Browning & Boan. Indianapolis. jy7 deod&w6m TONIC.

WILL CURE Dyspepsia and every Species of Indiger tion, Chilis and Fever, Terpid-Liver, Sea Sickness, Nervous Headaches, and Similar

FOR Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial. Voluntary Evidence as to their Merit.

LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1868.

W. H. WALKER, ESQ—Dear Sir: We have used your Tonio Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.

The above recommendation is from some of the best known citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, vis: G. D. Prentice and Isham Henderson, Esq., Louisville Journal; W. N. Haldeman, Esq., Louisville Courier; Wm. E. Hughes, Esq., Louisville Democrat; Vene P. Armstrong, Esq., President Board of Trade: Major Philip Speed and R. L. Post, Esq., Internal Revenue Department; Captain William Gay, Captain Z. M. Sherley, J. M. Duncam, James Bridgeford, C. N. Warren, Esqs., Presidents National Banks, and many others.

ST WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a Patent medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers and others. Voluntary Evidence as to their Merit.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,
Sole Proprietors,
25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Sold by Druggists and dealers generally.
sep14 deod&wim RESTAURANT. CONRAD LEHERITTER. JOHN A. LEHERITTER C. LEHRRITTER & CO.,

CAPITAL SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

H AVING fitted up the Capital at great expense for a Saloon and Restaurant, we particularly invite the public to give us a call, as we intend to keep our Bar well stocked with the best Liquors, Wine, Ale, Cigars, etc., and our Restaurant well supplied with the very best the market affords. In fact we intend to keep a first class house, and give satisfaction to our patrons.

BRUSHES. Indianapolis Brush Manufactory, No. 106 South Illinois Street, Keep constantly on hand a large assort

BRUSHES, Of their own manufacture, at Wholesale and Re-

FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR

SJAS Of New York. FOR VICE PRESIDENT General FRANCIS P. BLAIR. Jr. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. For Governor, For Lieutenant Governor, Affred P. Edgerton, of Allen. For Secretary of State, REUBEN C. KISE, of Boone.

For Auditor of State,
JOSEPH V. BEMUSDAFFER, of Franklin. For Treasurer of State, JAMES B. RYAN, of Marion. For Clerk of Supreme Court, NOAH S. LaROSE, of Cass. For Reporter of Supreme Court. MARCUS A. O. PACKARD, of Marshall. For Superintendent of Public Instruction JOHN R. PHILLIPS, of Daviess, For Attorney General, For Electors at Large, JOHN R. COFFROTH, of Huntington. BAYLESS W. HANNA, of Vigo. Contingents. JASON B. BROWN, of Jackson, WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, of Owen.

First District—Thomas R. Cobb, of Knox. Contingent—R. S. Sproule, of Vanderburg. Second District—Jonas G. Howard, of Clarks. Contingent—G. T. B. Carr, of Dubois. Third District-James Gavin, of Decatur. Fourth District-Benjamin L. Smith, of Ruel Contingent-Bobert H. Power, of Franklin. Fifth District-John M. Lord, of Marion. Contingent Samuel B. Hamill, of Sullivan. Seventh District—T. F. Davidson, of Fountain Contingent—B. B. Daily, of Carroll. Righth District—James F. McDowell, of Gran Contingent—James A. Adrain, of Cass. Ninth District-John Colerick, of Allen. Contingent-Samuel A. Shoaff, of Jay. Tenth District—O. H. Main, of Elkhart. Contingent—E. Van Long, of Noble.

For District Electors,

Eleventh District-Thos. J. Merrifield, of Val ontingent-Major George Burson, of Pulseki gerntic Congressional Nom First District-William E. Niblack. Second District-Michael C. Kerr. Third District-William S. Holman. Fourth District John S. Reid. Fifth District John W. Keightley, Sixth District Daniel W. Voorhees. Seventh District—Mahlon D. Manson. Eighth District—Nathan O. Ross. Ninth District-Robert Lowry. Tenth District-Andrew Ellison. wenth District-Mulford K. Farrand signal District Mass Meetings

The Democratic State Central Committee has populated mass meetings in each of the Congressional districts as follows: FOURTH DISTRICT.

Richmond, Wayne county. Time not fixed.
Greenfield, Hancock county. Time not fixed.
SIXTH DISTRICT. Terre Haute, Vice county. Time not fixed, Speakers—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Hon. J. C. Robinson, of Illinois, Hon. D. W. Voorbees, Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, Hon. John A. Matson.

RISON.

Warsaw, Kosciusko county, September 21.
Speakers—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Escon B. Brown, John Sarnighausen (in BLEVENTE DISTRICT.

Laporte, Laporte county. Time not fixed. Speakers—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Hon. ason B. Brown, John Samighausen (in Ger-Joint Discussions. Senator Hendricks and Governor Baker have agreed to hold joint discussions at the following times and places, vis:

BLEVERTH DISTRICT-South Bend, St. Joseph Sixty District—Brazil, Clay county, Tuesday, September 22d
Fotars District—Brookville, Franklin coun-ty, Thursday, September 24th
Thind District—Versailles, Ripley county, Friday, September 25th
Saguar, District—Salem, Washington county,
Moday, September 25th
Fight District—Rockport, Spencer county,
Thursday, October 1st
The discussion will commence at one o'clock p

10 Hon. M. A.O. Packard. Candidate for Reporter of Supreme Court, address the people as follows: Bedford, Lawrence County, Thursday, Septem ennes, Knox County, Friday, Septem Eyansville, Vanderburgh County, Saturday, September 19.
Newburgh, Warrick County, Monday, September 24.
Lagro, Wabash County, Thursday, September 24.
Attica, Fountain County, Friday, September 25. Covington, Fountain County, Saturday, Sep-Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Monday, September 28. Crown Point, Lake County, Wednesday, Sep

fember 30.

General Manson

Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventi
District, will address his fellow-citizens as fol Colburn, Thursday, September 17, 7 o'clock ? : Battle Ground, Friday, September 18, 2 o'clock Hebron School House, Friday, September 18, dentgomery, Saturday, September 19, 2 o'clock Chauncey, Saturday, September 19,7 o'clock P

Hon, George A. Mecch, of Illinois, Will speak as follows: Bristol, Elkhart County, Monday, Septen Briston: All P. M. Conter, Lagrange County, Tuesday, Lagrange Conter, Lagrange County, Tuesday, September 29, act 1- M. Angoja, Steuben County, Wednesday, Septemburn, Dekalb County, Thursday, October New Carlisle, St. Joseph County, Friday, October 2, 1 PM Laporte County, Saturday, October 3,

Hon. Thomas A. Hoyne and Hon. W. Fuller, of Illinois, Will address the people as follows: at IP & Ligonier, Noble County, Tuesday, September Marshall County, Wednesday, Septem . Faiton County, Thursday, Septem Rochester, Fulton County, Thursday, September 24, at 1 F M
Lafayette, Tippecauce County, Friday, September 25, 7 F M
Fort Wayne, Allon County, Saturday, September 26, 7 F M
Rorn, B. G. Camifield, of Illinois,

Will speak as follows: Winamac, Pulaski County, Monday, Septe Winamac, Pullea, bor 21, 17 & Casa County, Tuesday, September Loransport, Casa County, Tuesday, September Monticolio, White County, Wednesday, September 2, 17 1 County, Thursday, September 24, Peru, Minuti County, Thursday, September 24, Huntington, Huntington County, Friday, Sep-ember 25, 1 P M ember 25, 1 P M Princeton, Kosciusko County, Saturday, Sep-suber 26, 1 P M

Hon. D. S. Gooding Will address the people as folk ws: Middleburg, Clay county, Wedne, day, Septem or 16, 7 P. M. Mansfeld, Parke county, Thursday, Septem bot 17, night Parke county, Friday, September 18, day, Annapolis, Parke county, Friday, September 19, night General Frank Wolford

Of Kentucky, will address the people as follows to mour. Menday, September 28.
Kushville, Tuesday, September 29.
Danville, Weitnesday, September 30.
Fairland, Thursday, October 1.
Salem, Friday, October 2.
Liogootee, Saturday, October 3.
Vincennes, Monday, October 5.
Washington, Tuesday, October 5.
Washington, Tuesday, October 6. Vincennes, Monday, October 5.
Washington, Tuesday, October 6.
Frinceton, Wednesday, October 7.
Sooneville, Tursday, October 8.
Friday, October 9.
Swin-Rille, Saturday, October 19.
E., Vernon, Morday, October 12.

Will speak as follows: Fort Wayne, Allen County, Monday, Septem 17 21, 7 o'clock fluntertown, Allen County, Tuesday, Septen Allen County, Wednesday, Septem e, Allen County, Thursday, Septem ock Jay County, Saturday, September 25, Canadan on the County and County September 26, at 7 o clock

ember 20, at 7 o' clock

23. Hon. John W. Keightly, the Bemoratic and date for Congressional District will address the people as follows:
Lanewille, Marion County, Thursday, Septem-Cloverdale, Platnam County, Friday, Septemer 18, at high.
Cloverdale, Fatnam County, Thursday, September 24, basket meeting.
Ediaburg, Johnson County, Friday, Septemer 25, at hight.

Hon J. R. Doolfele, of Wisconsin, will speak

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: "He that is not for me is against me." These were the words of the Saviour of men when he declared that upon the vital questions of his religion there was and there could be no neutrality. That is equally true of the great questions of Government—those vital questions of Government—those vital questions which underlie Constitutional liberty, civilization; justice, and the libities of men. In the very nature of things there are and there can be but two great political parties—one for the Constitution, and the other against it—one for Constitutional liberty, and the other against Constitutional liberty, and the other great parties of the country shall receive their support. There are two great parties now, fully organized with their candidates in nomination, and the one or the other must and will prevail. To the one or the other every true man in this country must give either his active or his passive support. He can not stand neutral. He should not if he would. And no patriot would stand in the present context if he cared. Since the commencement of this century. if he would. And no patriot would stand in the present contest if he cared. Since the commencement of this century is doubt it more important questions have ever been presented to the American people for finir decision than are involved in the present, canvass. They are questions which go to the very foundations of Constitutional liberty; they are questions which involve the rights of the States, and with those rights the liberties of the ceople. They are questions which underlie civilization. They are questions which involve the consideration of the races of men; the history of their civilization; their capacity for civilization, and for the maintenance of Republican Government.

OUR CAPACITY FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

I believe that all persons will agree with me, no matter to what party they belong, that no race upon the earth, from the beginning, has ever been able to maintain a republican form of gevernment, except that race to which we belong the great Caucasion race; the "heirs of all the ages, foremost in the files of time." Never by any other race—neither by the Indian, by the Chinese, by the African or any of the other inferior races of mankind has a republican government been maintained in the whole history of the world. And with ourselves, fellow citizens, although we stand foremost among all the races of men, even our capacity to maintain republican institutions for ages—century after century, and generation after generation—is a question yet upon trial. Men of our race have been able to maintain such institutions in other countries for certain periods of time—in Greece, Rome, Italy and Switzerland, but at the last, except in the mountains of Switzerland, they have failed to maintain republican institutions and self-gevernment. To us as a people Heaven has given this favored land and upon this continent of ours they have failed to maintain republican institutions and self-government. To us as a people Heaven has given this favored land, and upon this continent of ours has been planted—gathered from the civilized nations of our own race, the most has been planted—gathered from the civilized nations of our own race, the most enlightened, enterprising, self-reliant and most self-governing people ever brought together in the history of the world. Under these fortunate circumstances, through the wisdom of our ancestors in framing our constitution of government, we have been enabled thus far in the history of this blessed land to maintain republican institutions and constitutional liberty. But, fellow citizens, the danger is not yet passed. We are still upon trial. As certain as we are living men, the question is a serious one, whether we ourselves, though we stand in the front rank of civilization; though we are of that race which has given to the world all its civilization; though we belong to that race which has given to the world all its civilization; though we belong to that race which slone of all races of men has yet maintained republican government in any farm, yet we are still on trial. And I affirm that if now, after all we have read of the history of other nations, with our own experience and knowledge of affairs, a majority of the American popple in these Northern States shall decide in the present canvass that, in their opinion, it is wise and safe and just to base the foundation of civil government in ten of the States of this Union upon the half civilized negro, I shall begin to doubt, for one, our capacity to maintain republican government. [Voices—"Me, too."]

Fellow citizens, the question is some-times asked me: How is it that you (re-ferring to myself), having acted for ten times asked me: How is it that you (referring to myself), having acted for ten years with the Republican party—from 1856 down to 1865 or 1866—an abandon a party holding in its hands all the branches of the Government; holding in its hands a large majority in all the principal States in the Union;—how can you leave such a party and join your fortunes with a party in the minority in almost every State in the Union;—how can you leave such a party and join your fortunes with a party in the minority in almost every State in the Union; and in a very small minority in both Houses of Congress? I will answer the question in very few words. The truth is this, that the questions which agitated the country during the ten years while I was acting with the Republican party have been settled. The questions which gave rise to the Hepublican party have sill passed into history. The question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but for which there never would have been a Republican party organized; the question of the Lecompton Constitution, on which the Democratic party divided and upon which its National Convention dissolved at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860; the question, arising during the war, of the right of secession; and the question of slavery about which the war was fought—all these questions have gone into history, and are no more involved in this canvass than the question of the American revolution, when our ancestors fought for the freedom of the land; or the question of the war of 1812, in which we fought Oreat Britain for the freedom of the seas. And the man who undertakes to say that the question of secession; the question of slavery; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, or of the Lecompton Constitution—those great questions are now pending, deceives himself or is deceived by others. No such questions are now pending, deceives himself or is deceived by others. No such questions are now pending, deceives himself or is deceived by others. No such questions are now pending, deceives himself or is deceive

in good faith. On his return he reported to the President and said:

the results of the war, and accepted them in good faith. On his return he reported to the President and said:

"I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and state rights, or the right of a State to seede from the Union—they regards a having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has cleared away and time that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has cleared away and time the field and in the cause."

Not one, I think, of our Indiana Republican friends will question the authority of General Grant on this subject, and he decision has been a fortunate one for the years and seession—that divided the two sections, have peased away, and the people of the South are astisfied, not only that the decision is final, but that the decision has been a fortunate one for the people of the South, as well as for the people of the South, as well as for the people of the South, as well as for the people of the things that are of the peast, and they rejoice at it—they congratuate themselves that the question of slavery has passed forever from discussion and agitation in this country. It is among the things that are of the peast, and they rejoice at it—they congratuate themselves upon it.

To return to the proposition which I stated. The questions which agitated the country during the ten years I acted with the Republican party, are no longer the questions pending now are the question of finance the manner in which the 'question of finance

mies.

I arraign it also because it breaks

rarraign it also because it breaks the national faith; because it entails and makes necessary an almost unbearable burden of taxation, which, unless a better policy shall prevail, will in the end bring repudiation as certain as the revolutions of the earth.

For all of these acts, amongst others, I arraign and impeach this radical policy. For all of these acts, smongst others, I arraign and impeach this radical policy. Any one of those subjects fully considered would occupy your whole attention this afternoon. It will be impossible for me to go over them all, and I shall content myself with calling your attention specially to two or three of them.

And first of all, fellow citizens, I arraign this policy as a crime against civilization, and against the laws which God has stamped upon the races of makind. Some of you know the setual condition of sitting in the States of the South. Many own personal observation and therefore you will allow me to remind you of the fact that the great mass of its colored men are all the descendents, or are demen are all the descendents, or are descendants of those who were brought from Arrica from one to two hundred years ago, and the condition in which the tribes existed there from which they came is known to, all who have read the books of natural historians, philosophers and travelers. I have not the time to read the state of the state state.

and travelers. I have not the time to read at any length extracts from the statements of these men, but I will refer you to a single statement of that distinguished traveler who has just returned from Africa, and who recently delivered a lecture in New York. I speak of Doctor Du Challu. He refers to one fact, and one fact in this respect is perhaps audicient for the purpose which we have in hand. He says:

"You go to Africa, ascend the Congo He says:

"You go to Africa ascend the Congoriver, where once the Jesuit missionaries had full sway, at that time over a very thick and settled population, and for a long two hundred years taught the people the arts and sciences, and many became vary proficient; they had also become christanized. At last the Jesuit missionaries were driven away, and when Tuckey explored the Congo, knowledge had gone, the people had relapsed into barbarism, and the population had dwindled down to nothing."

Here is a fact going to prove clearly to

Here is a fact going to prove clearly to every thoughtful mind that in Africa, the making of the negro tribes civilized, whenever it has been attempted, has failed. Though the Jesuit missionaries, as devoted a set of men in the protection as devoted a set of then in the protection of the arts, of siences and christianity as the world has ever seen, for two hundred years attempted the civilization and christianizing of the inhabitants of Africa on the Congo river, as soon as the missionaries were gone the people relapsed into their former barbarism, and all yestions of civilization have passed away. If into their former baroarism, and all yestiges of civilization have passed away. If any person in this assembly knows of any fact in history which goes to controver the position I take I would be glad if he would name it. In that country from which these people came, among the tribes in which their an-cestors were born, civilization has never existed, except where members of our own race are constantly at work to civil-ize them, to educate them, and teach them the arts and sciences. In Africa no them the arts and sciences. In Africa no civilization, no christianity, seems to be possible among them; when their instructors are once withdrawn from them they relapse again into their firmer state of barbarism. What do the histories of the West Indias teach us but the same lesson-that applies to them everywhere? I grant you fellow citizens, that as regards the negagos of the South—the most of the Africans there are in a much higher state of civilization than they were in their native land. Their associations with white men, even in the condition of slavery, has tended to cloyate them to a certain degree. But what I mention is this: Much as they have been improved, two hundred years of slavery has not fitthis: Much as they have been improved, two hundred years of slavery has not fitted the most of that people at the South so that they are prepared now to take into their hands the government of the civilized States of the Union.

I hold, therefore, upon the question proposed, that this radical policy of Congress which seeks to put the Government into the hands of these half civilized people in the South is at war with civilized

gross which seeks to put the Government into the hands of these half civilized people in the South, is at war with civilization. [A voice—"That's so."] It tends to degrade those States; to destroy them as civilized States in the American Union, and therefore the policy of this radical Congress is wrong; wrong from the begining; at war with truth and justice, and therefore it should not receive the support of honorable men.

Again, fellow citizens, this policy of Congress which takes from the States the power to regulate this question of suffrage for themselves, and forces universal and unqualified negro suffrage upon tensitates of the South against their will, is a direct, open, palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. If there be one thing perfactly certain in the Constitution of the United States, it is that each State has a right for itself to fix the qualifications of its own electors has not a republican form of Government. Suppose the State of Illinois had the power to fix the qualifications of voters here in Indiana. Illinois might declare that on wan should work here unless he had one thousand acres of cultithe Republican party, are no longer the questions pending in this canvass. The questions pending now are the question of reconstruction, she question of name of the constitution of the United States, it is that each State has a right for itself to party and the manner in which heads to be paid which has resulted from the war, and the manner in which beace is to be paid which has resulted from the war, and the manner in which peace is to be paid which has resulted from the war, and the manner in which peace is to be paid which has resulted from the war, and the manner in which have a state of the manner in which have a state of the power to make the close of the two party is the qualifications of its own else restored, and the Union once more placed to the solid foundations of my which has not a republican form of the solid foundations of my which has not a republican form of the war of these two vital questions. It is not the construction is the construction of voters here in the constitution of the construction is the construction of the construction of these two vital questions. It is not the construction to these with the great mass of the Democratic party upon these questions of the death of the construction is passage. When it is that each State has a right for itself to the solid foundations of its own else or the solid foundations of my which have a state of all these constructions of its own else or the solid foundations of my which have a state of all these constructions of its own else or the solid foundations of which have a state of the dualifications of its own else or the solid foundations of the construction of the construc

tives us no power; [that is Congress ody knows the

to deal ytthree pastes of the control to the control to deal ytthree pastes of the control to you. I will state then will state them will state them will state the pastes of the control to you. I will state the year of the control to the present Congress is at well and the control to the present Congress is at well will call to the present Congress is a two deal you which and feelings which is entirely to the the control to the present Congress is a two deal you which and the present Congress is a two deal you which and the present control of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution, and that all agreed that you want of the Constitution of the Constitution, and that all agreed that you want to the value of the constitution of the Co

prieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of im-peachment. "The power thus conferred is unlimited," with the exception stated. It extends to every offense known to the law, and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceedings are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment. The power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress can neither limit the effect of this pardon, nor exclude from its exercise any class of offenders. The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him can not be fettered by any legislative restrictions. "The power thus conferred is unlimited,

"Such being the case, the inquiry arises as to the effect and operation of a pardon, and on this point all the authorities concur. A pardon reaches both the punish-

cur. A pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offense, and the guilt of the offender; and when the pardon is full it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offense. If granted before conviction, it preveuts any of the benatites and disabilities, and restores him to all his civil rights; it makes him, as it were, a new man, and gives him a new credit and capacity."

This power and pardon reposed in the President Congress has no power to limit, restrict, or tamper with in any manner whatever. It is an absolute power which the people of the United States have given to him under the Constitution. He holds it for four years, when it, with all the other powers of the President, is transferred to his successor; but while he is President, the benigup prerogative of pardon, of repreive, of merey; the power to restore men to the offended law; the power to reconcile those who have offended against the Government; the power to blot out of existence the punishment, and effectually to restore them to all rights just as if they never had been guilty; all this power we give to the President and not to Congress at all, and when Congress usurps the power to annul these perdons which President Lincoln, and President Johnson following his example, gave to the people of the South, Congress violates the plighted faith of this Government. And when history, with an impartial hand, shall record the deeds of this Congress, when is written down the appalling fact in the history of this Government. hand, shall record the deeds of this Congress, when is written down the appalling fact in the history of this Government, that hundreds and thousands of men to whom the President has extended pardons, have, without trial of judgment, but sions by the law of Congress, is in disfranchised, history will write it down in words of infamy—she will scourge it with a whip of scorpions to the end of time. For, in history, nations and governments, and whoever violates national faith, brings down infamy upon himself and upon the government. For Congress to hullify these pardons, and declare that the men whom the President has said shall be restored to their rights of citizenship—when the whole punish-

has said shall be restored to their rights of citizenship—when the whole punishment, and liability to punishment, is biotted out by pardon thus granted—for Congress to undertake to hallify them and say they shall be disfranchised, is a violation of the Constitution, a violation of plighted faith, a violation of the honor of this (lovernment; and for that reason

violation of the Constitution, a violation of plighted fath, a violation of the honor of this Government; and for that reason and that alone, I would withdraw all support from a party which would sustain a policy like that. Why, fellow citizens, how is it in the highest government of which wa know anything—in the great moral government of the universe—in the relations in which we stand before the Heavenly Father? He has the power to pardon our transgressions. And Congress has no more right to interfere with pardons granted by the President to a man who has been guilty of treason or of rebellion against this Government, than Congress has the right to interfere with the disposition of our Heavenly Father when he pardons our transgressions. Congress by any law or resolution has no more power under the Constitution to annul the pardon granted by the President, than Congress would have the power to annul the pardon of our Heavenly Father, It would be in the one case an open usurpation of the rights of the Constitution, and in the other it would be an outrageous act of impiety.

But, fellow citizens, there is another point of view in which I have arraigned this radical policy. It has declared war upon ten States of this Union, and upon the liberties of eight million of people. In 1866-7, after the war for the rebellion had closed, after every solder in arms against the Government had surrendered, when all was peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, when there was not aguerilla band nor an arm raised in oppositions, when peace had been proclaimed by the President, and when Congress by act recegnized that proclama. guerrilla band nor an arm raised in opposition; when peace had been proclaimed
by the President, and when Congress
by act recognized that proclamation, and gave force to the
proclamation of peace; in that condition
of things, while peace reigned from one
sea to the other, and from the lakes to
the galf, Congress entered upon this
policy of military reconstruction, and
passed the Military Reconstruction bill,
which upon its very face and in its terms
aminus the civil government of all these
ten States, and puts the complete and shsolute control of all that people, black
and whits, into the hands of five military
commanders.

But Tallow citizens that you manders.

setr, to save the lives of the people from execution—that no man should be executed until the case should be presented to the President, and receive his examination and approval. After a long struggle, and after making as powerful appeals as could be made by Mr. Hendricks, of this State, Mr. Buckslew, of Pennsyvania, and myself joining in these appeals to the Senate, we succeeded at last in pursuading just enough radical members of the Senate to vote with us to give us a majority in favor of the amendment think, of one or two, and the amendment was thus inserted in the bill and in that form the bill passed. So that or the question of executing the sentence of death—the sentences of these military commissions and court martials—there is a provision in the law which declares that the sentence shall not be executed until it has been presented to the President and Teceived his approval. And to my certain knowledge, fellow citizens, for I have seen the evidence lying on the President stesk, there are severel men now lying in prison in the States South, condemned to death by these military commissions, who have not been executed for the simple reason that the President declined to sign the death warrant for their execution. They would have been executed long, long ago, if the recommendation of these military commanders could have authorized it as was proposed, by the bill as it came from the House, but that provision put in the bill in the Senate saved this law from being stained with blood in its execution in the States of the South. And with this single exception—the liberties of all that people, by laws of Congress, in this ministeenth century, in this age of civilization, have been put under the absolute military disposal of an officer of the regular army.

But, fellow citizens, in order that I may show you how that system of despotism of the military despotism of a single man. I only say the same things show themselves in the same things show themselves in our country which have shown the mellow in the same than

themselves in the whole history of the world where absolute power has been placed in the hands of an individual to govern men by the sword—by military law means nothing more nor less than the will or the caprice of the commander. It is governed by no rule, controlled by no precedent, restricted by no guards for the protection of innocence—it is law resting upon force, will, caprice. It is despotism, fellow citizens, concentrated despotism. For though you may have organized despotism, it is nothing to be compared with the absolute despotism of a military commander, controlled only by his own will and caprice—not governed by rule or trial. Now, in the State of Georgis a man was murdered, at the city of Columbus, by the name of Ashburn. He was found in a low negro brothel. At once detectives were employed by the military commanders, for the purpose of ascertaining who was guilty of the crime, and they commenced their work. They received what nothing but a military law would give, a sort of carte blanche—a power to arrest without warrant—without accusation to arrest whom they pleased, when they pleased, and where they pleased, Thirteen citizens of Columbus were arrested without any warrant—without any accusation. They were lodged in dungeons, and the dungeons in which they were placed were but two feet ten inches wide, and ten feet long, with no light or air except what came through a grate over the top of the dungeon. They were confined in this way for a week at a time, without the liberty of speaking to a single friend, without being informed of the charge made against them; without for a long time being permitted to receive any counsel. After a week's confinement, in the presence of these detectives, they were interrogated, "What do you know about the murder of Ashburn?" "I know nothing whatever." "We have a reward offered of \$40,000, to discover the murderers. If you will disclose, you may have part of the reward."

"We have a reward offered of \$40,000, to discover the murderers. If you will disclose, you may have part of the reward." "We know nothing on the subject. "Yes you do." And, notwithstanding the dedaration of innocence: with no charge made against them, they would be thrust back into their dungeons and kept another week without warrant, without specifications or charges, and without the right to speak to friend or counsel. From week to week these persons were kept in dungeons in the State of Georgia. I have before me a card which was signed by them and published. I will read you a few words from this that you may see the

few words from this that you may see the practical workings of military despotism in our own free land: "Several of the undersigned have in their possession written orders which show this fact. The arrests were made without warrant, affidavit or charge. No reliminary examination was held were kept in total ignorance of the exparte evidence against us, and the names of our accusers were concealed from us.

"The prisoners arrested in May were at Fort Pulaski before they were removed to Atlanta. Their cells were as dark, as dungeons, without ventilation, and but four feet by seven. No bed or blankets were furnished. The rations consisted of a slice of fat pork three times each week, and beef too 'unsound to eat, the remaining days. A piece of bread for each meal, soup for dinner and coffee for breakfast, finished the bill of fare. An old oyster can was given each prisoner, and in this finished the bill of fare. An old oyster can was given each prisoner, and in this vessel both coffee and soup were served. It may be said that the soldiers received nothing better, but these citizens were not soldiers, and their friends were able, willing and anxious to give them every comfort; they were denied the privilege. Refused all communication with their friends, relatives and counsel, they were forced to live in those horrid cells night and day, prostrated by heat, and maddened by myriads of musquitoes. The calls of nature were attended to in a bucket, which was removed but once in twenty-four hours.

"At McPherson Barracks we were placed in cells five feet eleven inches wide by ten feet long. These cells were afterward divided reducing their width, fo ten feet ten inches. This is terrible, but true. Upon the arrival of the officer sent from Washington to investigate the arrests, the partitions were removed. Neither bed nor bedding was furnished for from two to five days. We were not permitted to receive friends, family or counsel until after memorials to Congress had aroused the whole country to the enormity of the outrage. Even after this, our letters, breathing the affection and sympathy of a wife or mother, were subject to inspection. The prison sink was immediately at our cell doors, and emitted a stench that was horrible. sink was immediately at our cell doors, and emitted a stench that was horrible.

"At times, when some humane soldier was willing to transcend his orders and give us a breath of fresh air to soothe our distended, bursting veins, we would ask him to close the door, preferring to risk suffocation rather than endure the intolerable smell.

"During all this time we were ignorant of the charges against us. Of course, we accepted the common rumor that our arrest grew out of the murder of Ashburn; but after our counsel was permitted to

rest grew out of the murder of Ashburn; but after our counsel was permitted to visit us, no definite line of defense could be plauned, in the absence of all specifications. We were furnished with a copy of the charges against us on the 27th of June, our trial having been set for the 29th. The intervening day was Sunday, and we were one hundred and forty miles from the scene of the number and the scene. and we were one hundred and forty miles from the scene of the murder and the residence of our witnesses."

Think of that, fellow citizens. We stand here in the presence of the temple of justice [in front of the Court House,] where justice is administered; think of a mane kept in a dungeon for weeks; no communication with friends or family; no knowledge of the accusations brought against him, and when at last the charges are made, they are handed in on Saturday, the trial is set for Monday, and he one lundred and forty miles from the scene of the murder and from his friends. And that is a specimen of justice under military reconstruction. Fellow-citizens, this is but one of the instances of most outrageous oppression permitted in this

Summer offered it in the Senate of the United istates. It came up in this way, and it is well for our Republican friends to remember that this struggle began inside of the Republican party. The old Democratic party always maintained that the States have their rights in the Union; and the Federal Government have nothing to do with regulating suffrage in the States South. When the quarrel first arose theirs was the quarrel first arose theirs was the little band of radicals in the South consisting of just five, while is the Republican party on the other side opposed were eighteen. I will tell you just precisely the time when this made its first appearance, and how it arose. Mr. Trumbull, of the State of Hilmols, was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. He brought forward a proposition in February, 1865, in the Senate, to declare that the State of Louisians, which had accepted Mr. Lincoln's terms of passion, and commenced to reorganize its State government—that Louisians should be admitted to representation in Congress. Mr. Trumbull, representing the administration of Mr. Lincoln, who was in favor of restering the States to the Union at the earliest possible moment, endeswored to press this bill upon the consideration of the Senate from time to time. Summer Wade, Brown, Howard, and Wilson, donmilitary reconstruction. Fellow-citizens, it is but one of the instances of most in this is but one of the instances of most in this outrought of the instances of most in the instance of most in the instances of most in the instances of most in the instance of th

at a national calamity? Why, it are Transull's bill to admit ians, which had been organised President Lincoln's proclamation, resentation in Course to representation in Congress unle dopt Mr. Summer's amendment, iding for naive sall negro suffrage. You admitting the State on a white basis is calamity! And not giving negro suffrage that is a calamity! "If will be a calamity that is a to Louisiana, that is a calamity! "Too the political Buil Run of this ada tretical Mr. Why well whose admin tion? Many of my Republican fi think he refers to Mr. Johnson's admin tration. Not at 100 Mr. 100 Mrs. according to law, the convention was held; the constitution was formed and submitted to the people, and it was rejected by the very terms of the law of the convention itself by a majority of the registered voters, and therefore by the very tenure of the act it failed to be adopted as the Constitution of Alabama. And yet in the Congress of the United States, during the last session, it was proposed by certain leading Republicans that Alabama should be forced into the United States, during the last session, it was proposed by certain leading Republicans that Alabama should be forced into the Union under the Constitution which its people had rejected. When the proposition was first made year Thaddeus Stevens, the boldest and bravest of the radicals of the House, shrank back. It was such a monstrous proposition that even Thaddeus Stevens hestated before he could lend it his support. He declared after a full examination of the final returns from Alabama; "I am astisfied, for one, that to force a voice on this bill and admit the State against our own law, where there is a majority of twenty odd thousand against the Constitution would not be doing such institute would not be doing such institute would not be doing such institution would not be doing such institution; and subsequentitution which was approved by the people. If the Constitution is to be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representatives shall be admitted increfron as herein provided," It was not approved by the people. If the Constitution for Alabama and force it upon you against their will, they can make a Constitution is these words: Eve tration. Not at all. It was 8 days before. Europing second inauguration,

who let us see what Mr. Pomeroy says further:

"For one, sir, I am for leaving this question of suffrage to the citizens of the States, and I claim it is their right to admit wheever they choose to the ballot box. I am not loyal enough to allow my own rights as a citizen of a State to be trampled upon in that way. I would not be dictated to as a citizen of a sovereign State by Congress or any other power, as be dictated to as a citizen of a sovereign state by Congress or any other power, as to what kind of citizens of my State should be allowed to vote. If they choose to let all the citizens, including the women, vote, it is not a matter for Congress to interfere with."

That was the doctrine of Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, who stood then with me voting against this radical proposition of Mr. Sumner. Eighteen of us standing solid, when there were only five of these radicals in the Senate. But, fellow citizens, I have seen, and I regret to be completed to say it, I have seen this little knot of five Republicans in the Senate, by their pertinacity—by the force of power which they have brought to bear upon public newspapers and upon politicians; gradually, slep by step, succeed in bringing over to their support a majority of the Republican Senators in the United States. And I have seen the same thing going on in the House of Representatives. Step by step, inch hy inch they

lows;
"That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men." Here Congress forces upon Alabama a constitution which requires every man who comes to vote to swear that he accepts the civil and political equality of all men, and that he agrees not to attempt to deprive any person on account of race or color of any political or civil right. Now fellow-citizens, how many people of Indiana, if they were to remove to the State of Alabama, could take that oath? How many people of Indiana can hold their support of this radical dogma—the forcing of negro suffrage upon the States of hands upon the Holy Book and swear the South, in violation of the Constitution in the Republicans in the Senate, by their pertinacity by the force of power which they have brought to bear upon public newspapers and upon political requires gradually, step by step, acceed in bringing over to their support a majority of the Republicans.

hands upon the Holy Book and swear that they believe in the political equality of the negro. Indians and Chinese with ourselves? [A vorce..."None."] One man says there are none. There may be some in Indiana who would be willing to swear that they believe in this political equality, but I doubt not that of all the voters of the State of Indiana there is this day a majority of 100,000 at least who would reject this dogma of the political equality of negroes and white men. Then you see Congress forces upon the people of Als. a Constitution which would disfranchise more than 100,000 majority of the people of Indians. You have as much right to go to Alabama as anybody else, and your sons have, but if they once go there they must swear to this dogma—that they accept it—they must swear that they agree forever to act upon it; in short, to swear their earnal allegiance to this new day. South.

Fellow citizens, I saw the great constitutional track of reconstruction, laid by Mr. Lincoln in his life time—the same track which Mr. Johnson continued to carry out, and perfect, after Mr. Lincoln's decease. I saw the ear of State standing on that track under the conduct of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, as the chief engineers, chosen by the people under the Constitution; and I saw Wade and Sumner, and this little knot of radicals when they first interrupted the passage the Constitution; and I saw Wade and Sumper, and this little knot of radicals when they first interrupted the passage of the train by putting obstructions on the track. And after having obstructed it to prevent the train from passing on the constitutional track, I saw this band of radicals begin to build a track outside of the Constitution, over the ruins of the Constitution, and over the ruins of states, and based upon negro suffrage as the very foundations of the track they built. After a whole year's labor or more, they succeeded in building this track, and in bringing a majority of the two Houses to unite with them in building a train and running the train upon it. I saw the conspirators at the head of this Republican or radical party—I saw them deliberately turn the switch—with my own eyes I saw when they switched the train off from the Republican constitution; and fellow citizens, as I saw them turn the switch and turn the train from the old constitutional track, I refused to go in that train. [A VOICE—That was right.] I determined to take my possition in the train that was to be made up on a Constitutional basis. I know there were hundreds and thousands of my felcept it—they must swear that they agree forever to act upon it; in short, to swear their eternal allegiance to this new dogma: which is the essence of radicalism; which is the very foundation upon which the radicals divided themselves from Mr. Lincoln and his Administration; and from Mr. Johnson and his Administration. But there are some who say that we forced this doctrine of political negro equality upon the people of the South in order to punish them because they have been rebels. Fellow citizens, is it true that it is for the purpose of punishment that they have put this degradation upon them? Why did they put it on the District of Columbia? Why on the State of Nebraska? Had Nebraska been in rebellion? Not at all. And yet they put a fundamental condition in the Constitution of New Mexico, substantially to the same effect. It is not for the murpose of fundamental condition in the Constitution of New Mexico, substantially to the
same effect. It is not for the purpose of
punishing the rebels. No, it is to
incorporate in the legislation of the
country this fanatical idea of theirs—a
dogma which had its origin in the Senate
of the United States by Senator Sumner.
It was entertained by very few members
of the Republican party. It was rejected
by a majority I will say of at least twothirds of the Republican party in Indiana,
less than two years ago. Governor Morton, in a speech at Richmond, rejected
this dogma of Sumner, as I reject it now,
and used very much the same argument
then as I do now. Two-thirds of the Republicans of Indiana were as much opposed to this dogma, which has now become the essence—the foundation stone
and corner stone of radicalism; twothirds were as much opposed to it as I

But there are some who say that we

thirds were as much opposed to it as I

United states. It came up in this way; and it is well for our Republican friends

on a Constitutional basis. I know there were hundreds and thousands of my fellow Republicans in the same train with me who perhaps did not, with as close observation as I, see the switch when it observation as I see the switch when it was turned, and they have been switched off from the Constitutional to this unconstitutional, ne pro-suffrage track, and they hardly know where they are. Some perhaps were asleep in the cars when it was done; others failed to observe it. Others so blinded by party prejudices they can't see it; others unwilling to see it. But I, as an observer, standing in the midst of the facts, have seen the thing done. I know it from personal observation; and I know these men have in this way, by bringing influences to bear upon the mass of the Republican party, induced them to go against the Constitution of their country; trample down the rights of the States, and undertake to force down the throats of an unwilling people that which they

and corner stone of radicalism; two-thirds were as much opposed to it as I myself.

Fellow citizens, perhaps I can give you a little history of this thing. When Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation of amnesty and pardon, and entered upon his reconstruction policy, he had no idea of incorporating the negro on the basis of reconstruction of all. In his proclamation he expressly excluded him. He included in reconstruction of all. In his proclamation he expressly excluded him. He included in reconstruction only those men who had the right to vote according to the laws of the States of the South before the rebellion excluding all others, which included negroes, of course. When the House itself sought to take reconstruction in their hands; when Wade and Davis got their bills through both Houses, they expressly confined reconstruction to the white people of the South. In every bill they passed the voting was confined to white men alone. That was in 1864. This idea of incorporating the negro in the basis of reconstruction never entered into the head of any living man in Congress until March, 1865. It made its first appearance in the Senate of the United States. I was present when the thing was born. [Laughter: I saw it before it was even baptized. I Continued laughter.] Mr. Sumner offered it in the Senate of the United states. It came up in this way; and it is well for our Republican friends of an unwilling people that which they would fight to the death.

Fellow citizens, I have stated that I look upon this policy entered upon by the Republican party, as a crime against humanity itself. It tends directly to produce a conflict of the races in the States of the South, and but for the presence of standing army to prevent it, such conflicts would, ere this, have arisen funch more than they have at the South. We have had something of the kind in New Orleans, where a riot was caused by a proposition to disfranchise the white men and give universal suffrage to the blacks. In Texas there has been some outrages, and in all the States of this Union there is not a thoughtful man who does not tremble for the future when he sees through the influence of the radical party and the Freedman's Burean almost the entire negro population of the South arrayed upon one side and led in solid phalanx to the polls, while the white population go in an equally solid phalanx to the polls, while the white population or other excitement a conflict of the races would once begin between the whites and blacks, which would end God only knows where, and when, and how. Every man who thinks and feels and cares for the lives of his fellow men can not look over the fields of the South and not tremble for fear the same result may come there that came in the West Indes—scenes enacted at which humanity will turn pale. It the conflict ever begins who knows where it will end? We have had a terrible civil war, but it is as nothing in comparison with a war of the races should it once occur.

In reference to the effect of this radical of an unwilling people that which they would fight to the death.

How can it be otherwise? I ask you, would you yourselves take your wives and children and emigrate to any State where this radical policy is forced upon the people? Would you remove to the State of South Carolina or Alabama? Would you go and Hie there if they would give you the best plantation in the whole State? The same causes which operate to deter you from going, operate agon the white people there to induce them to leave; so that in many districts in they South they are becoming depopulated, and their civilized country is being aurrendered almost entirely to the negro,

autrendered almost entirely to the negro, and going back to their barbarian state. He says, speaking of papulation:

1.4A great many persons are moving from the lower country, where there are from the lower country, where there are so many negroes, and that section of the State is destined to become a wilderness. The same thing must occur in many portions of Mississippi and other States. A gentleman just returned from Mississippi tells me that lands which rented last year for fourteen dollars per scre were now offered at two dollars per scre were now offered at two dollars per scre, and no one would take them.

"Unless there is a reaction at the North and better legislation for the Southern States, they will be an incubus to the Union, utterly destructive of the whole Republic."

Mr. Johnson had no more idea of being for fourieen dollars per acre were now friendly administration by Mr. Summer and his little knot of radicals. And him? Rown. Howard, Wade, Wilson, Summer—Ive. Five, all told in favor of the indical policy from. Whe slood with him? Rown. Howard, Wade, Wilson, Summer—Ive. Five, all told in favor of the indical policy from. Whe slood with him? Jron. Dooltide, Foote, Foster, Harlan, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane, of Kanasa, Menderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane, Johnson, Lane, of Kanasa, Menderson, Howe, Johnson, Lane, Johnson,

the South Carolina Railroad, which threw off a train of cars in the night time. Again, at another point on the same road, Again, at another point on the same road, a parcel of negroes fired into the train and came very near killing several passengers. Last fall, at Perkins' Court, seven or eight negroes were convicted of murder, and seventeen or eighteen others sent to the penitentiary. Highway robbery, an offence which was searcely ever heard of in South Carolina for years past, has become a very common crime in the has become a very common crime in the neighborhood of towns and villages. Then and burglary are of constant occur-ence."

And, fifth, he speaks of the effect tend-

ing to produce a war of races:

The present military force will have
to be kept up to maintain peace between to be kept up to maintain peace between the two races, and there is no certainty of their ability to do this long. I have for some time thought that when the negro government went into operation it would be impossible to preserve the peace of the country. A war of races must ensue, and it will be the most terrific war of extermination that ever desolated the face of the earth in any age or country.

Who can describe, who can conceive the horror of such a war as that? Terrible as our late civil war was, it was nothing in comparison. In a war of races there is nothing sacred, nothing holy, nothing respected. All the charities of the heart, and all the ordinances of God and man are trampled down before the

and man are trampled down before the passions of demons incarnate. Fire, rapine, and death encompass you on every side. The flames of your dwellings, the shrieks of the virgin, and the groans of the matron, break your midnight repose. The dead lie unburied in your houses and on your highways. The priest is slain at the altar; feeble age upon its crutch; the infant in its cradle. What will you do? Where will you fly? Alas! you know

Where will you fly? Alas! you know not, for

"Which way I fly is helt."

Oh! may the God of Heaven, who overrules the destinies of men, grant that a
wiser policy may prevail [cries of
"amen," "amen."] with the American
people; and may we have a policy which
is calculated to restore the peace of the
country by giving back to the Southern
States the government of those States to
its civilized inhabitants.

Fellow citizens, I hold in my hand here
a memorial, signed by two thousand of
the most intelligent white people of Alabama—a memorial to the Congress of the
United States, in which they set out the
true condition of the South, and the effects of this radical policy being forced
upon them; and the facts that are here
stated I doubt not if 19-20ths of the South
men, woman and children of the South
were called on the stant to testife, but
were called on the stant to testife, but upon them; and the facts that are here stated I doubt not if 19-20ths otthe white men, woman and children of the South were called on the stand to testify, but that they would corroborate every word here stated. It is a memorial written in strong and eloquent language, and I would be glad if I had time to read it all. I will only read a few extracts. Hear what they have to say. Especially hear what they have to say in reply to the oft repeated charges made in Republican newspapers, and by the radicals of the North, as an excuse for bringing upon the people of the South, all this oppression and injustice:

"It is said—and by frequent repetition you are made to believe it true—that the negroes and self-styled loyalists can not have justice, and are unsafe among us, and that we are still in a state of rebelled. The charges are false. Ever since war ended, our courts, and upright judges in them, have administered justice as impartially as anywhere else in the land.

The charges are false. Ever since war ended, our courts, and upright judges in them, have administered justice as impartially as anywhere else in the land. And taward the negroes, (who aided the South as oheerfully while within the Confederate lines, as they afterwards aided the Northern armies when and where they had power), we have been, both from interest and inclination, humane and kind. The slanderers who say otherwise are of those who are seeking to enslave us with your aid. They arrogate to themselves the majesty of the Government of the United States, and call our opposition to them in their nefarious schemes to impose upon us a new and unheard of despotism, disloyalty to the United States."

And this people plead with Congress that they will continue to keep ever them the military government of usurpation, rather than put them under the negro government to which the radical policy directly tends. They say:

"Continue over us, if you will do so, your own rule by the sword. Send down among us honorable and upright men of your own peopue, of the race to which you and we belong; and ungracious, contrary to the wise policy and the institutions of the country, and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to resist, by force, their authority. But do not, we implore you, abdicate your own rule over us, by transferring us to the blighting, brutalizing, and unnatural adminitories.

where the blighting is to the blighting, brutalizing, and unnatural deminion of an alien and inferior race—a race which has never shown sufficient administrative capacity for the good government of even the tribes into which it has always been broken up in its native seats, and which in all ages has, itself, turnished slaves for all the other nations of the earth. And in epiroporation of the statement of these gentlemen, two thousand of whose names appear to that paper—the most intel i continued in the corroborative statement of Generel Tarbell of the Federal army, endorsed by Governor Fonton of New York, as a gentleman of high charcter, and commended by him to the confidence of all who may know him. (Sont in 1867—in the fall of 1868 and in 1867—in the fall of 1868 and in 1867—in which he says:

"Allow me to say that I have been in States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, since December last: that I was a whig and am a Republican, and hence looked closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the repoked closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved closely at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the resolved clos

North a committee to tract into it, and while the Generals who were before that committee testified in general terms that there were outrages perpetrated upon the blacks and Union men; when these Generals came to be cross-examined, and questions put dispectly home to them, and they requised to specify a case in which these outrages occarred, this proved to be the facts, as stated by one member of the Congression-al committee.

It would all Baird, mention in general terms, that Union men, federal soldiers and freedmen were not asfe in their departments, but when saked to specify the number of classa, and the localities where they had occurred and the names of the parties injured within the last twelve months, they could only mention one case in the State of Tennessee, at Nashville; one in the State of Assagnation on case in North Carolina, Georgia, Florida or Alabama.

There are a great many outrages perpetrated in Texas; there have been outrages committed in the States of the South. It would be miraculous if there are no such cases; but I firmly believe that since the close of the war in 1858, there have been less outrages and murders committed in the States of the North, during eight millions of people, than there have been mong the same number of people in the States of the North, during the same time, excepting it may be the State of Texas, for that is an exceptional State—exceptional in 18 his covy; for outrages have been every frequent, and none case we came near having actual war between the whites and the blacks, in consequence of this statempt to put the government in the hands of the negroes. It set the heart of the parties of the negroes. It set the heart of the parties of the negroes. It set the heart of the parties of the negroes. It set the heart of the parties of the negroes. It set the heart of the parties of the negroes. It set the heart of the parties of the negroes. It is the heart of the parties of the negroes. It is the heart of the parties of the negroes. It is the heart of the parties of t

quent, and in one case we came near having actual war between the whites and the blacks, in consequence of this attempt to put the government in the hands of the negroes. It set the heart of the people of fire in many communities, and it is not to be wondered at at Memphis and New Orleans, and other places, where the law is not as well observed as in other States of the Union.

Fellow citizens, upon these predictions of outrages upon the blacks, and upon the loyal men of the North, Congress has been hurrying on this radical reconstruction policy. The newspapers of the North, and the radical orators of the North have been appealing to the prejudices and the passions of the people of the North; continually telling them that the rebellion has not ended; that the people of the South are as much in a state of rebellion as ever, except that they are unarmed; that they are committing outrages upon Union men and negroes, and therefore it is necessary to force down the people of the South these unconstitutional and oppressive measures. When you examine the facts, there is no sufficient foundation, as General Tarbell says, and as these gentleman from Alabama say. They are false reports,

Raw York, September 16.

Naw York, September 16.

Naw York, September 16.

Cotton—Active, and 1@2c better; sales of 1.000 barrels at 25% for ruplands.

Flour—Receipts, 9,388 barrels, market heavy, and 10@20c lower; sales of \$.100 barrels at 26 900.7 50 for superfine Western; \$9.500 for white wheat extra; \$9.500 for white wheat extra; \$9.000 barrels at \$6.900 barrels at \$1.500 barrels at \$6.900 ba there is no sufficient foundation, as General Tarbell says, and as these gentleman from Alabamassay. They are false reports, put in circulation by agents of the Freedmen's Bureas, who are making themselves rich by their operations with the people of the south. They have set in circulation many of these stories to get the many of the stories at \$1 200 to she at \$1.00 to she a will elect twenty Senators and their proportionate share of the members of the lower house of Congress; they will take part in the election of the President of the United States, and united States, and the United St

ment bonds, gold, etc.:

United States sixes of 1881. 1.134 1.446
5-20's 1862. 1.122 1.324 1.324
1.864 1.0834 1.0834 1.0934
1.865 1.0834 1.0934 1.0934
1.865 1.0834 1.0934 1.0934
1.0940's, 1.0834 1.0934 1.0934
1.0940's, 1.0834 1.0934 1.0934 ... 1.43% 1.44% Indianapolis Wholesale Market. WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

FLOUR-Dull and declining. We quote:

WHEAT—In good request, at \$1.75 for prime new red; choice, \$1.80; white, \$1.9082.05.
CORN—Very scarce and in demand, and firm at quotations. We quote 150800c. for high mixed ad white shelled : woulder for ear from car, and QATS-Firm at 50@55c. RYE-Unchanged; \$1@1 10.
BRAN AND SHORTS-Per ton, \$23; shipstuff,

SEEDS-Dull. Clover, \$7 50; timothy, \$3. BALE ROPE-Dull. We quote: Hemp, in eel 16@17c; jute, 20c; manilla, 24@25c; hemp id cords, \$3; broom twine, 30@35c; paper wine 30@33c. CANDLES - We have still to report a firm market but no changes have been made in quota-tions. Star, 16@22c; summer pressed, 16%@17c. CHEESE Firm. Western Reserve, 16c; Ramburg, 17c; Factory, 18; Goshen, 18%c.

CEMENT-92 75@3 per barrel. COFFEE--Very stiff, Riu, fair, 23%@25%c; prime; 2622% fchoice, 27@27%c; Laguayra, 27@ KOGS-Dull at 13c per dozen.
FRATHERS Prime at 73675c for prime live

MOLASSES - Trade good; syrups firm.

"Mo LASSES - Trade good; syrups firm.
We quote: New Orleans scarce at \$1 9661 10;
Porto Rico, 70c; choice syrups, \$1 1061 20; medium, 75655c; common, 65c.
PROVISIONS - The provision trade has been
first from Measrs, Lesh & Tousey, produce,
and supersi commission merchania, No. 43 South
Delawara street, we secrive the following quota-

Argument of the state of the st

the public mind of the north so inflamed that the people would not listen to reason. Fellow citizens, though you may, through passion or prejudice, desire to punish the people of the South, are you willing to go as far as to punish your selves in order to punish them? If you put the government of ten States in the hands of the negro population there, they will elect twenty Senators and their proportionate share of the members of the cover house of Congress; they will take iean.

Petroleum—Dull at 14½@15c for crude, and 29c for refined in bond.

Coal—Domestic and foreign dull and

Lard—Quiet and closing firmer; sales of 700 packages at 184@20c, but now held at 20% for steam; 20% 20% for kettle rendered. rendered.
Butter—Quiet at 31@38c for Ohio; 38@
44c for State.
Cheese—Quiet at 13@17½c.
Freights—To Liverpool decidedly firmer; engargements per steemer for 25,000 bushels of grain at 4½@4%d on corn; 5d on wheat, and 3,000 barrels of flour at 18 9d.

LATEST MARKET-5 P. M. Flour—Dull and 5@10c lower,
Wheat—Quiet for winter, and dull, with
a strong downward tendency, for spring;
the sudden advance in ocean freights has
a depressing effect.
Rye—Quiet at \$1.40 for Western.
Oats—Dull and heavy at 67@96c at depot,
and 71/40726 for new afgat.
Corn—Dull and heavy at \$1.18@1 19 unsound; \$1.20@1 20% for sound new mixed
Western and the second new affact.
Provisions—Pork is quiet at \$28.90@20
for mess, cash and regular; beef is quiet
and steady; out meats are quiet, with a
limited demand; bacon is dull.
Lard—Steady at 19%@20c for fair to
prime steam.

prime steam.
Eggs More active at 25@28c.
Cincinnett Market. CINCINNATI, September 16. Flour—Unchanged and quiet; sales of family at \$969 10.

Wheat—Held more firmly, but the demand is light; sales of No. I sold to a moderate extent at \$195; at the close it was held at \$2.

Corn—Firmer and in demand; sales at 98c@\$1 for ear; shelled at about the same prices.

98C@\$1 for ear; shelled at about the same prices.
Oats—Firm; sales at \$7@560 for No. 1.
Rye—Firmer; sales at \$1 \$7@1 40.
Barley—In demand; sales of No. 1 spring at \$2; fall at \$2 20@2 25.
Cotton—Firmer and in moderate demand; sales at 246 for middling.
Tobacco—Firmer; sales of 190 hogsheads on track at \$5 15@4 35; lugs at \$7 \$5@5 60, and leaf at \$10@25 75.
Whisty—Scarce and in demand; sales at 70c in bond and \$1 30 for free.
Provisions—Fork dull and nominal at \$29. Bulk meats in gailar and in little demand; sales of shoulders at 12@11%c; sides at 13%c; nominal. Bacon dull and unsettled, and only in limited demand; shoulders sold at 12%@13c; clear rib sides at 13@15%c; clear at 16%@16%c. Bugar cured hams dull at 20@21c.
Butter—Firm at 35@33c for fresh.
Eggs—Firm at 20c.
Seeds—Firm seed dull at \$2 40; prime timothy firm, selling at \$3@3 10; nothing doing in clover.
Hay—In better supply and declining; sales of hard pressed at \$14@15, on arrival.
Groceries—Unchanged and firm at full prices.
Linseed 011—Dull at \$1 10@1-12, only in limited demand.

Linsed Oil—Dall at \$1 10@1-12, only in imited joining demand. Gold—\$1.444, buying. Money Market—Unchanged.

Louisville Market.

Tobacco—Dull and drooping; sales of sound lugs at \$8@10; dark leaf, \$10@13; dark wrappers, \$14@18; medium and bright leaf, \$15@40; dine and fancy, \$40@48.

Flour—Dull, and the demand chiefly for the lower grades; sales of superfine at \$6@6 25; extra, \$5 50@1; double extra, \$7 50@8, and fancy at \$16 50@12 75.

Wheat—More active, without any quotable change in the price. able change in the price. Corn—Heavy; sales of white at 97 @98½c, and yellow at 96@97c. Oats—In better demand at 52@56c for

good to choice.

Barley—Sales at \$1 90@1 95 for prime.
Rye—Quiet and lower at \$1 16@1 18.
Provisions—Quiet. Mess pork, \$29 for round lots. Bacon; clear sides sold at 16c for old; 16%c for new, packed; clear rib sides at 15%c; shoulders at 12%@18c. Lard—Held at 19@19%c for choice kettle Lard—Held at 19@19%c for choice kettle rendered, in therees.

Live Stock—Beeves in good supply; sales of choice shippers stock at 16@16%c, groot. Sheep stady at \$1@5 per head.

Receipts—Flous, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 23,185 bushels; corn, 2,200 bushels; cats, 1,850 bushels; barley, 7,637 bushels; rye, 3,900 bushels.

Weather cloudy and cold.

Toledo Market. Toledo, September 16.

Toledo, September 16.

Receipts—Flour, 3,500 barrels; wheat, 14,926 bushels; corn, 4,502 bushels; oats, 1,693 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 11,600 barrels; wheat, 33,417 bushels; corn, 2,750 bushels; oats, 8,450 bushels,

Flour—Quiet.

Wheat—Advanced 2@3c, and closed with 1c of the advance lost; sales of white Michigan at \$2 07/4@2 08; amber at \$2 03@2 04½; No. 1 red at \$2 08½; No. 2 ditto at \$1 90; No. 1 spring at \$1 70; No. 2 ditto at \$1 62½.

Corn—Market ½c better; sales of No. 1 at \$1 03@1 03½.

Oats—Steady; sales at 57c for No. 1.

Rye—Market 1c lower; sales at \$1 28 for No. 1. Freights-Dull; 51/2e to Buffalo and 10c

PHILADELPHIA, September 16. Petroleum—Dull; sales of crude at 20c; efined at 29c.
Flour—Market declined 25c; sales of Flour—Market declined 25c; sales of extras at \$808.75; Northwestern extra family at \$90.10 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio ditto at \$100.42.

Wheat—Dull; sales of good red at \$2 200.2 25; amber at \$2 35.

Rye—Sales at \$1.570.1 60 for Pennsylvania and Western.

Corn—Dull and drooping; sales of yellow at \$1 30; mixed Western at \$1 270.1 28. Oats—In fair demand; sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at 74@77c.
Clover Seed—Sales at \$8@9.
Flax Seed—Sales at \$2 90.
Groceries—Unchanged.
Provisions—Unchanged.

printed calicoes has just taken place, and most makes are off ½c per yard. We quote: Sprague, 13c; Pacific, 13c; Oriental, Manchester, American, and Lancaster, 12½c; Amoskeag, 12½c; Stuarts, 11@c; Lowell, 11c; Wamsutta, 9½c; Reynolds, 10c, and Columbian prints, 8c.

The market for unbleached and bleached muslins is also depressed, and although many classes of goods are selling very low, still buyers are timid. Notwithstanding the decline in cottons, the market closes less active. Woolens continue in good request at steady prices.

Memphis Market. MEMPHIS, September 16. Cotton—Firm at 2214(@23c; receipts, 15 ales; exports, 43 bales.
Flour—Unchanged. Flour-Unchanged. Wheat-None in market. Hay—Sales at 22c. Oats—Sales at 671/c. Bran—Sales at 21c. Corn Meal-Sales at 84 25. Lard—Sales at 196,20c.

Provisions—Pork sells at \$30. Bacon reak; sales of shoulders at 13½c; clear

Milwankee Market. MILWAUKEE, September 16. Flour—Firmer and prices unchanged. Wheat—Unsettled; sales at \$1 64 for o. 1, and \$1 52% for No. 2. -Steady and active at 54c for No. 2. Corn—Quiet at 950,
Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat,
0,700 bushels; corn,
000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 34,000 bushels; cats, 400 bushels; corn, 300 bushels.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

Pittsburg Oil Market.

Pittsburg, September 16.

Weather cloudy and cool. Monongahela falling very slowly, with eight feet four inches in the channel. The Allegheny about the same.

Crude Oil—Active; aggregate sales 8,500 barrels at prices ranging from lic to 11½c on spot; refined oil active but rather weaker; sales of September, October, and November at prices ranging from 22½c to 23½c.

Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, September 16. Wheat—Dull and unchanged.
Corn—Dull; sales of choice and prime white at \$1.20; yellow, \$1.25@1.27.
Osts—Dull at 70@73c.
Rye—Firm at \$1.40.
Provisions—Easier: sales of mess pork

Provisions—Easier; sales of mess pork t \$31; bacon, rib sides, 17c; clear ditto, 74c; shoulders, 14c; hams, 22c. Lard—Sales at 20c. Detroit Market. DETROIT, September 16.
Flour—Demand better at reduced rates;

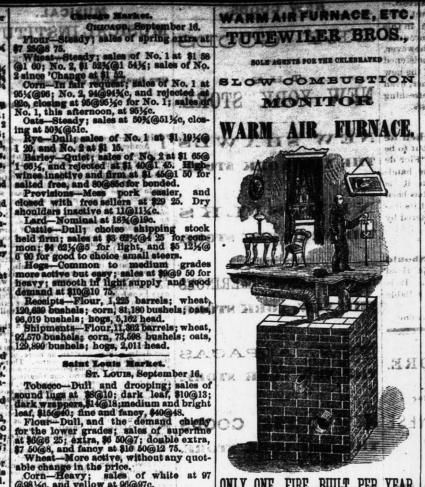
large sales at \$9 81@10 50 for superfine.
Wheat—Market active; sales at \$2 20@
2 22 for No. 1 white, closing at inside figure; No. 2 white is fair demand at \$2 05@2 06; No. 1 amber quiet 46 \$2. INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Columbus and Indianpolis Line. Oincinnati via Cambridge and Connersville. Express 3:00 s. m. 12:45 p. m Accommodation 10:10 s. m. 2:05 s. m Q U E E N S W A R E Cincinnati via Richmond.

Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Indianap'tis Raifroad (Late Bellefontaine Railway.)

Madison Railroad. Jeffersonville Railroad. Express 2:35 s. m. 2:45 a. m 10:20 a. m. 10:00 a. m mmodation 7:40 p. m. 7:15 p. m

Indianapolis, Pera and Chicago Railway. 11:30 a. m. 9:45 a. m Lafayette and Chicago Railroad.



ONLY ONE FIRE BUILT PER YEAR.

Burns Soft or Hard Coal, Wood or Coke! Fire Regulated Without Going Down Cellar! Sold by all druggists everywhere.

THE following sentlemen of this city are re-apectfully referred to, as to its economy, qual-ity of heat and the little attention it requires to keep it in successful operation: Messrs. J.M. Talbott, Valentine Butsch, W. P. Fishback, Frank Kennedy, Harvey Bates, Sr., Alfred Har-rison, Eben W. Kimball; also, the Pastor and Trustees of First Baptist Church. STREND FOR CIRCULARS. TO

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If you want a good, perfect and reliable COOKING STOVE,

That has the reputation of being the best now made, buy the

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Cooking Stoves! Ever brought to this city.

And House Furnishing Goods Generally.

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INSURANCE. PROPERTY OWNERS LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN

Sound Companies 'TRIED AND NOT FOUND WANTING." "By their Works ye shall know them."

WINNESHEIK INSURANCE COMPANY. FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

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BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES,

1868. Fall Trade. 1868.

wear.

Our stock of Boots is large and of the best quality, both in stock and workmanship, and can not fail to suit the trade.

Our Shee Stock includes all desirable styles of Children's, Misses and Women's Goods.

We shall be pleased to show our Goods, and will endeavor to suit the trade in price and quality.

HENDRICKS, EDMUNDS & CO. HENDRICKS, EDMUNDS & CO.

QUEENSWARE, ETC. New Rooms! New Goods WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

JOHN WOODBRIDGE & CO.,

China, Glassware, TABLE CUTLERY

AND Plated Ware, No. 12 West Washington Street. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

EDUCATIONAL. North Western Christian University INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Turne Burjes and Indianapolis Railroad.

To the Preparatory and Higher Dapartments, in College Sorry, which can be purchased for about 50 cents on the dollar!

DON'T GROW OLD.

Reclied, melines There is no necessity for premature old age; us loback's Stomach Bitters, it gives vitality and lasticity by invigorating every organ of the body. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Medical, the Assisted HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

TEAS.

There are no remedies so well and favorable known as "Household Remedies" as Dr. Roback Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills and no family should be without them. Sold by all druggists everywhere. HINESE AND JA

PREPARE FOR WAR!! Fuel Put in Every Two or Three Days

'In time of peace prepare for war,'' is the old adage, and there is no sentence in the English language more expressive, nor one that is so applicable in innumerable cases. Who is so wise as to know the exact moment that that fell destroyer, disease, will attack him? Then be ye ever prepared, have the Roback's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier at hand and combat disease successfully.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

ELEVEN YEARS

Of Experience with a constantly increasing demand for Roback's Medicines is sufficient acknowledgment of their intrinsic merit, and placthem the very first in rank for curing the disease for which they are recommended. Sold by a For sale by all druggists everywhere.

COSTIVENESS,

receive prompt attention, as it pre-disposes the system to disease. The timely use of such val-uable cathartic remedy as Roback's Blood Pills has saved much sickness, disease and death, and many persons to-day, are independ to those pro-alone for their very existence, as the certificate in our possession will attest.

DROPSY,

And Dropsical Swellings, are always relieved and often permanently cured by the alterative effect which the timely use of Roback's Blood Purifier, when taken in conjuction with Roback' Blood Pills, is sure to produce.

DINNER PILLS.

All persons of bilious habits, after eating or drinking too freely, will find great relief in the use of Dr. Roback's Blood Pills, they aid diges-tion by stimulating the stomach, thus avoiding the pain, nausea, sour cructations, etc., whice follow from eating too heartily.

ERYSIPELAS

CONVALESCENTS,

Or persons recovering from Fevers or any of the malignant forms of disease, will find Roback's Stomach Bitters invaluable as a tonic and stim-ulant for removing all the prostrating effects which follow disease; it supplies the great want so long felt for a safe and reliable tonic and ap-Sold by all druggists everywhere.

LIVER PILLS.

Are Pills that have a direct and powerful action on the liver, and relieve any inactivity or congested state of that all important organ upon which depends the whole process of digestion. The importance, then, of procuring a Pill that shall have such direct action without the ill effects of mercury, is manifest to every one; such Pills are Roback's Blood Pills; they are warranted purely vegetable, and can with certainty be relied upon, and are safe at all times.

Sold by all draggists everywhere.

PURE CIDER VINEG

MELANCHOLY

Is one of the many disorders of the nervous sys-tem, arising from a low state of the constitutional health or severe prostration after long continued sickness, and requires invigorating remedies like Robach's Stomach Bitters to restore the nerves to Sold by all druggists everywhere,

Breezeto, Proruger 17, 1 Who Sells Them?

BREMERMAN & RENNER, Carriage Manufacturers, No. 123 East Washington street, to g(Opposite the Court House,) Jyzi-dam INDIANAPOLIS

JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Importer of, and Wholesale Dealer in QUEENSWARE, CHINA, La And Glassware, No. 36 South Meridian Street, 22 dam in the Indianapolis.

JOHN FISHBACK aiding Manufacturer of Leather & Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, Packing, Leather, Hides and Oil, 25 South Meridian St., augle dam elasif INDIANAPOLIS.

MERRILL & CO., No. 5 East Washington St., Wholesale Booksellers, AND STATIONERS, Dealers in Envelopes, Pens, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Ink, Paper Bags, Slour Sacks, etc.

PHILIP DORN, anufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds PARLOR OTHER FURNITURE, WAREROOM AND FACTORY. INDIANAPOLIS, IND. made to order. Repairing of all bind neatly done. aug 15 d3m

T. F. RYAN. IMPORTED LIQUORS, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Tobacco and Cigars, Etc., 141 South Meridian Street,

RIKHOFF & BRO., Copper Distilled Bourbon AND RYE WHISKY. Also, Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors

INDIANAPOLIS.

aug10 d3m

and Cigars. No. 77 South Meridian Street, INDIANAPOLIS. Finlay & Wilders' celebrated Tole lo Ale for sale. auglo d3m

18 West Washington Street, SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER,

BOWEN STEWART, & CO.

S. KAUFMAN. Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Vrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards,

Window Paper, etc., etc.

And Straw Goods, 116 South Meridian Street, aug6 d3m INDIANAPOLIS

EVANS & BROWN. JOLBERS IN NOTIONS And White Goods,

75 South Meridian Street. Country trade solicited aug 30 d3m

M. KAUFMAN & BROTHER, WINES, LIQUORS, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, All kinds of Liquor in Cases. 42 Louisiana St., opp. Union Depot, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Dr. Kaufman's World Premium Bitters Also, Kaufman's celebrated Blue Jack et Bitters. jy28 d3m

WARREN TATE, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, Mantels, Mouldings, BRACKETS, ETC. Vholesale and Retail Dealer in Floor ing, Ceiling, Weather-boarding, Pine, Poplar and Ash Lumber. Flooring worked, lumber sawed and ressed to order, and scroll sawing. Factory—38 S. New Jersey St. aug7 d&w3m

GOLDSBERRY'S

Hat Store 32 West Washington St.

ALLEN, ABBEY & CO., STONE WARE, Brown and Yellow Ware, GLASSWARE, ETC.. No. 86 Meridian street.

FURNITURE.

INDIANAPOLIS.



CLEVELAND.

Cleveland Brass and Pipe Works 59 and 61 Center Street, Tate, Worswick & Hayes, Brass Founders and Finishers, Manufacturers and dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE, T bas IRON FITTINGS d To And Brass Goods for Steam, Water, Gas and Oil, d 1970 mobile 1y3 dly

de CLEVELAND Elfiptic Cast Steel Spring Works. COBLETT BRO,'S & CO. Manufacturers of all kinds of CAST STEEL SPRINGS, (Of extra temper.) For Railroad Cars, Buggies, Etc., Cor, West River and Second Sts., jy3 dly CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Gardner, Burt & Ovlatt, PRODUCE Commission Terchants Proprietors UNION C. AIN ELEVA.
TORS, (capacity 250,000 bushe's,)
Salt Lime, Plaster, Fish, etc. Receivers and shippers of heavy freights. The Liberal cash advances made. ie3 d6m CLEVELAND, OHIO.

STOVES. PEERLESS.



FIRST GRAND PRIZE MEDA



AWARDED THE Peerless" Cooking Stove,

Exposition Universelle, PARIS, 1867.

THE BEST COOKING STOVE EVER MADE For Anthracite Coal, Coke and Wood, I T is the "Peerless," because it is superlor to all other Cooking Stoves in economy, simplicity, cleanliness, baking, roasting and beauty. Everybody should see this Stove before purchasing. They will at once be convinced of the fact that it is the best Cooking Stove now in use.

THE MORNING GLORY



Heating Stoves! In the city. Am sole agent for the Littlefield celebrated

Base Burning Morning Glory Stove And Warm Air Furnaces.

Over five hundred of them are now in use in this city. Call and see the improved Morning Glory of 1868. The best Base Burning Stove ever made for heating. Burns Anthracite Ceal or

I. L. FRANKEM, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Marbleized Iron Mantles, Grates, Etc.

sug29 d2mTu, Th&Sat

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

With our twelve years experience in this market, and large corps of assistants, we can BUY or SELL BREAD-STUFFS and PROVISIONS to the best advantage. UNDERWOOD & CO.

Commission Merchants No. 168 Washington Street, CHICAGO.

MACHINERY. GREENLEAF & CO., Manufacturers of

Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace

MACHINERY, Agents for Judson's Patent Governor

MEDICAL.

No. 29 South Delaware Street.

WHERE he will continue to treat and cure Private Diseases, in all their species, stages, ramifications and Dr. Wm. Thomson will give to each patient a written instru-ment, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, D:

Dr. Wm. Thomson has made Dr. Wm. Thomson has made the treatment of Private Diseases a specialty since the year 1851—three years in the city of Buffalo, New York, eight years in Chicago, Illinois, and two years in Peoria, Illinois. During eight years practice in Chicago, Illinois, he cured over thirteen thousand cases.

Dr. Wm. Thomson, in his practice for Scrofula, Rheumatic and general diseases of the blood, uses a Fumicating Vapor Bath of the most ingenious kind, in conjunction with internal treatment.

nious kind, in conjunction with internal treatment.

SEMINAL EMISSIONS, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an aimost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head ringing in the ears, and noises like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, heatic flushes, pimples and various cruptions about the face, furred tongue, night sweats, fett direath, coughs, consumption, monomains, and frequently meanity.

The afflicted, on the first appearance of any of the above symptoms, should immediately apply to Dr. Mm. Thomson for relief.

287 Office and Consultation Parlors, No. 29 South Delaware street, Indianapolis, Indiana. P. O. Box 1650

. BLACKING.



It Shines for All! For Sale by all Dealers.

MEDICAL.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES. LA BANDANAH,

OR LADIES' FRIEND, A substitute for Periodical Bandages, an entirely new invention, recommended by all the Eminent Physicians in Europe and America, indispensible to every Miss and Married Lady during monthly indisposition. It preserves cleaniness, is clegant, easy, reliable, and durable; gives perfect freedom of action, and prevents fital colds, is also a certain preventative and radical cure for all Female Biscases. Betail price \$2 and \$3. Forwarded free on receipt of price, (with 24 cents postage,) to any address. Lady Agents wanted, circulars free. Also, on saleatall respectable druggists. Address, "Bandanah Manufacturing Company." Principal Bepot, 649 and 651 Broadway, New York, iell d&w@m

PATENT BED. J. M. LOSIE & CO.. No. 83 East Market Street.

Indianapolis, Ind.,

Krieghoff's Patent U. S. Spring Bed. Patented July 9, 1867. MADE entirely of Wire Springs and Iron NA Straps. For cheapness, durability, cleanliness, and especially the most delightful motion of clasticity, we guarantee our Beds to excel all Spring Beds in user.

Made to order to FIT bedsteads of any size.

Liberal discount to wholesale dealers, hotels, boarding and lodging houses.

The most flattering testimonials of competent indges and persons of the highest respectability can be exhibited if desired.

33"Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MEDICAL.



To arrest Seminal Losses, to conquer bad habits and remove the effects of Early Error, send 25 cents to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Kentucky.

Having had ten years' experience in this specialty, patients suffering from any disease whatever of a private or confidential nature, and ladies troubled with any of the ailments peculiar to the sex, by inclosing 25 cents as above, with brief statement of case, will receive particulars for self treatment by return mail, and thus avoid quackery. We also have a Varix Clasy which we guarantee to permanently cure Varicoccle in four days. The Electro-Magnetic Preventive. Those desiring to limit their offspring, can enclose a stamp for a pamphlet containing engravings and explanations of the above preventive, with an essay on the subject of prevention. All correspondence confidential. Address all letters to J. WILLIAMS, Drawer 247, Louisville, Ky. sep14 d&wly

ELASTIC SPONCE. THE CINCINNATI oke. Bach stove is warranted to be and to do all Elastic Sponge Company hat is claimed for it. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio Capital, \$50,000.

> Manufacturers of MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CHURCH, CAR, And other Cushions, of ELASTIC SPONGE. superior substitute for curled hair, in all WILLIAM SKAATS, Agent.

ELASTIC SPONGE. THIS natural product, which is of a soft and velvety character, is found in unlimited quantities in the West Indies and South America, and, as prepared by our Patent Processer, furnishes the best material for upholstery now Sponge, over curled hair, or feathers, are as follows:

1. Its superior and permanent elasticity, which is not in the least affected by changes of temperature, nor by any reasonable lapse of time.

2. Its unrivaled cleanliness. It is entirely free from insect life, from dust, or any source of defrom insect life, from dust, or any source of decay.

3. Its cheapness. It soes further in the manufacture of upholstery than any substance now used. It is obvious that the purchaser gets the benefit of this economical quality.

4. Its healthfulness. Feathers and hair, being animal substances, exhale a characteristic and well-known odor. Pimpled faces are often occasioned by the use of feather pillows.

After a continued and thorough trial of four years by many of the best upholsterers in the United States, we feel authorized by their concurrent testimony in asserting that we can now supply that great desideratum—an unexceptionably good bed at a moderate price.

MATTHESSES-ALL 6 FEET 2 INCHES LOSS.

MATTRESSES-ALL 6 FEET 2 INCHES LONG Each 20 by 54 inches...\$6 | Each 22 by 54 inches...\$7 Per pair, 18 by 30 in... 6 | Per pair, 22 by 30 in... 8 8 | Per pair, 22 by 30 in... 7 | Per pair, 34 yd by 36 | Per pair, 37 | Per pai

OFFICE QUELLONS.

Cost as per size and material for covers. Cost as per size and material for covers.

Special estimates made for Cushioning Churches, Halls, etc.

The Mattresses and Pillow Sponge, we do nor settle, except in manufactured goods.

Liberal discounts to the Trade everywhere, on all our manufactured goods. Terms each.

Set All articles of our manufacture can be obtained of MCCREREY & FAY.

Nos. 56 and 58 East Washington street.

Office and Manufactory—Southwest cor. Fourth and Race streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. aug 20 d3m

MEDICAL. Thirty Years' Experience in the Treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases.

gents for ludson's Patent Governor.

The great superiority of JUDSON'S GOVERNOR AND VALYES is due to the graduation of the steam ports in the valves.

These valves open from a point, and rapidly increase in width, so that the A. A and 5 inch valves are respectfully 12, 15 and 22 inches vide at the base of the steam ports in the valves are respectfully 12, 15 and 22 inches vide at the base of the steam ports in the valves are respectfully 12, 15 and 22 inches vide at the base of the steam ports in steam possible to hold an empire up to speed, when driving the

OHN FEHRENBATCH. MILTON SPENCER. Sheriff, RICHARD SIMPSON. County Commissioner, OLIVER JOHNSON. Criminal Prosecutor, JAMES L. MITCHELL.

Real Estate Appraiser, CICERO VANLANDINGHAM. County Surveyor, BATES HOSBROOK. Coroner. WILLIAM G. ELDER.

Por Assessor, (Center Township,

State Mass Convention.

A Grand Mass Convention of Dem ocrate, Conservative Men and "Unfor White Boys in Blue," will be held at India lis, on Wednesday, the 284 of September.

A Grand Torchlight Process will be formed at night, under the control of the Union White Boys in Blue.

General Frank Blair, Hon. George H. Pendleton and Hon. J. R. Doolfttle will certainly

General W. S. Hancock, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, General Wm. B. Franklin. Hon, Jas. C. Robinson, General Thomas Ewing, Governor Thomas E. Bramlett, General John A. McClernan, Hon, Jas. C. Allen, Hon. John Quincy Adams, General Abraham Platt, and other distinguished speakers have been invited, and the names of those who accept the invitation will be announced as soon as their responses are received.

A full programme will be published as soon as arrangements for the meeting are prepared.

Let there be such a demonstration those opposed to the destructive policy of the radical party as will settle the political contest in Indiana. By order of the State Central Com mittee.

J. E. McDonald. I. J. BINGHAM, Secretary.

CITY NEWS.

make the following announcements for public meetings this week:

Friday Night-Meeting at Southport, to be addressed by Lewis Jordan, H. N. Short, Joseph W. Niehol, Esq., and R. J. Ryan, Esq.

Saturday Night-Meeting in the Fourth Ward, corner West street and Indiana avenue, to be addressed by R. J. Ryan, Joseph W. Niehol, James L. Mitchell, and W. R. Henderson,

By order of Committee, A. NALTNER, ISAAO J, TAYLOR.

Secretary.

Workingmen Turn Out. There will be a meeting of the Democratic and conservative citizens of Indianapolis at the Court House Square, on Friday evening, September 18, at haif past seven o'clock P. M. The meeting will be addressed by John Febrenbatch, Eq., the workingmen's candidate for the State Legislatore, and Hon. Jos. W. Nichol, candidate for State Senator.

Hon, Jason B. Brown Will speak as follows: Smithville, Monroe county, Thursday, the 17th

Paoli, Orange county, Saturday, the 19th inst. MASS CONVENTION OF THE 23D,-All organizations designing to participate in is a radical. the great mass meeting of the 23d, are requested to report to the undersigned at once the music that will accompany them, in order that the committee may perfect their arrangements.

A. F. NOBLE Chairman of Committee on Music.

To Grand Mass Meeting of the De ocracy at Rushville, Indiana, Tuesday, September 29, 1868, General Frank M. Wolford, Hon. Sol. Claypool, Hon. M. M. Ray, General R. C. Kise, and Hon. Jason B. Brown will address the meeting. White Boys in Blue and citizens will form a grand torch light process daw White Boys in Blue.

H'DO'RS, UNION WHITE BOYS IN BLUE, INDIANAPOLIS, September 17, 1868. Ever member of the organization, resdent, or who may be visiting the city, is equested to meet this evening, (Thursday,) promptly, at half-past seven o'clock, at the headquarters, Washington Hall. Arrangements are to be perfected for the demonstration on the 23d, and other important business transacted. JOHN LOVE, Commanding.

There will be a meeting of the Sixth and Seventh Ward Seymour and Blair Club, Friday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, to make arrangements for joining in the procession of the 28d. All Democrats of both Wards are respectfully invited to attend. Turn out, B. C. SHAW, President.

FRED. ELLISON, Secretary. Company B, Seymour Guards, will meet at Washington Hall, Wednesday evening. By order of A. C. PHELPS, Captain.

SETMOUR GUARDS-Companies A and B. There will be a meeting at Washington Hell, this evening at half-past seven. A full attendance to requested, as it is desired to perfect arrangements for the cel-

The Jewish new year comme ast evening at sunset.

The sales of the New York Store or August, amount to \$87,252.

W. H. Roberts, the champion skator of Ohio, will perform at the Rink on Friday evening. Shelby County propose to send two thousand persons to the Democratic

Mass Convention on the 23d. Joseph W. Nichol will address the Democracy at Seymour to-night, and at Jackson county, to-morrow,

New Music,-"The Wishing Cap" and How sweet to me the Hour," have just been published by John Church, Jr., Cin-

The Rink has been rented for the week of the State Fair and the week following, for performances of the "Drum.

mer Boy. in Township, night before last, Speecher

were delivered by Callinan and Bern Hon, T. B. McCarty will leave next

Saturday for Baltimore, to attend the meeting of the National Grand Lodge, I. Radolph Machutz, of St. Louis, have

Commissioners of Deeds Hon, William A. Lowe will ad-

dress the people at Joliette, in Han county, on Saturday, September 19, 1868,

his city, has purchased the Greenmoun lish a hotel for nervous invalids.

We cheerfully comply with the request of Colenel Holloway by publishing the subjoined communication. It is not our intention to be a party to doing an injustice to any one, even the Journal editors, not withstanding their unprincipled course toward us. We can not exactly understand, however, why Colonel Holloway should make the request he does, partly owning and virtually controlling of his paper for truth and veracity, and desires to have the benefit of a communication over his own signature published in a reputable paper, of high standing for truth and fairness. For these lished in a reputable paper, of high stand-ing for truth and fairness. For these

OFFICE OF INDINAPOLIS JOURNAL,) EDITOR'S ROOM, Indianapolis, September 16, 1868. To the Editor of the Sentinel: Your issue of Tuesday contained the

following:

following:

"We understand that Colonel A. H. Conner, Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee, is having an interesting action with Jake Weight, former Chairman, about a little matter of thirty thousand dollars of the corruption fund left over from the campaign of 1864. Wright charges that he turned the fund over to Conner, and Conner charges that he never fingered the money. It is rumored that Colonel Conner has become so exasperated that he has publicly declared his intention of voting for Seymour and Blair. It is also said that Coaner is trying to force Holloway and the Douglasses to sell out, in which case he will make the Journal a Democratic paper."

Your issue of yesterday contained a

Your issue of yesterday contained pecial telegram from this city to the Cincinnati Enquirer, as well as an editorial article from the same paper, stating that "There is some difficulty between the proprietors of the Journal office. nel Holloway, who is a brother-inlaw of Morton, desires to run the paper in the interest of the latter, while Colonel Conner, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, hates Morton and is a warm friend of Julian. The untrees culminated in a bitter per sonal quarrel to-day, and it is rumored that Colonel Holloway's retirement from the Journal is only a question of time.' Both statements are without any foun-dation in fact. Mr. CONNER has had no such difficulty with his predecessor, nor has any difficulty whatever occurred be-tween the proprietors of this office. I have no intention of retiring from its By giving this an insertion in your

paper you will confer a favor upon The man who does the State print-

ing is a radical. The men who agreed to pay a man \$5,000 to secure a favorable report from the State printing investigation commit-tee is a radical.

The man who agreed to do it fo \$5,000 is a radical.

\$5,000 contract, and was sued for it, is Every man who said that rebels

should take back seats unless they voted the radical ticket is a radical. The men who make treason odius by importing Mississippi rebels to tell us how to vote are radicals.

Every man who was willing to sacrifice his wife's relations was a rad-The men who mobbed a President

in this city were radicals. a radical.

General Banks, who charged the rebel lines at Mansfield with his baggage day. train, is a radical The men who applauded Joe Brown

at Chicago were radicals. The General who dug the Dutch Gap Canal, and didn't take Fort Fisher,

Every bloated and "blarsted" arstocrat is a radical. Colonel Dobbs is a radical.

Julian, who cowhided General Meredith and builled Vinnie Ream, is a adical. The Union Agricultural Fair be

gins at Edinburgh next Tuesday, and will last till Saturday. Information received in this city from several authentic sources all concur in the statement that preparations for colonizing a large number of Kentucky Democrats into the State in time to vote at the ensuing election are being systematically perfected. It is stated on the best authority that the sum of fifty-thoughd dollars has been raised in Louisville. sand dollars has been raised in Louisville to pay the expenses of transferring these guerrillas to the points where they are to be voted. The Republicans of this State have not undertaken to out vote the Dem-ocrats of Indians and Kentucky combined, and they should keep up a strict watch for the raseals.—Journal.

The above is a slanderous falsehood nd we challenge the editors of the Jour nal to give one of the "several authentic sources." This hue and cry is raised to cover radical colonizing, and we advise Democrats to be on their guard. We can furnish the proof that leading radicals have already attempted to add to the registry lists of Terre Haute by having in serted fictitious names, intending, no doubt, to produce at the polls scallawags and carpet baggers to make the ballots tally with the lists.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP-One of the argest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Franklin Township, took place at the Township house last night. The meeting had been called to make arrangements for the attendance of the

Mr. J. S Thompson was called to the chair; after the transaction of the business J. D. Calinan of this city delivered an hou're speech which was greeted with us applause. He was followed by Mr. Bernham er who elicited roars of laughter At a late hour the meeting adjourned smid cheers and music. Look out for Franklin in October and November.

THE RINE INAUGURATION .- Judging from present appearances, the entertainment at this new temple for popular amusement on Friday evening will be, not only a success, but an event long to be remembered in Indianapolis. The management have prepared a great programme for the occasion, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, roller skating, and an address by William Wallace, Esq. Professors Black and Rhodes will superintend the vocal part, which will be guarantee of its excellence; they will

be assisted by other singers of our city. REOPENED,-Mr. John Huegele has re opened his mammoth restaurant, in the rear of his billiard room at the well known stand, No. 13 East Washington street where can be found all the delicacies of the season. Fresh, delicious oysters always on hand.

The Journal publishes a story of a Ku-kluxed and nearly murdered. The deposition is signed William Waters, his mark-said Waters being the school teacher aforesaid, "His mark" is good. The Journal denies that some of its

proprietors will be forced to sell out, after ich the paper will advocate the election of Seymour and Blair. Of course it wasn't to be expected that the Journal would admit it. Nevertheles It is a fact that there is a squabb

among the Republicans about the \$30,000 left in the hands of the State Central Committee from the campaign of 1864. What become of it? The meeting which was to have

Bur only the generation . I'vit all the dentities of the fact

two young ladies, Miss Laura Traub and Miss Lillie Miley, presented him with a

handsome bouquet.

Yesterday a meeting of two thousand Democrats and conservatives was held at Brownsburg, Hendricks County. Hon. Joseph E. McDonald led off in a speech of two hours, and was followed by N.
B. Taylor in a speech of an hour. Mr.
Keightley followed, and succeeded in getting in damaging blows on Mr. Coburn's sore place—his negro suffrage record. At the close of the speech Miss Josie Black presented him with a handsome bouquet. It is evident that Keightley is a favorite with the ladies, and if they had the right of suffrage, Coburn would make a slim show in the canvass.

A STRAW.-It will be recollected that a party of White Boys in Blue were assailed at Clermont, in Hendricks county, by a lot of radicals, while on their return om a meeting at Pittsboro, in the same county. It appears that a number of Fighting Boys in Blue were engaged in the assault, but under the or-der of the officers of the company, to which they belonged. A night's re ection satisfied twelve of the company that they had been engaged in an unjus tifiable outrage, and they notified the officers that they could no longer be used for such purposes. At a Democratic meeting held in Mount Jackson on Monday night last these twelve Fighting Boys in Blue joined the White Boys and were uni formed as such. The radical assaults upon freedom of opinion and speech are making Democratic recruits rapidly. THE YOUNG MURDER.-The examina

tion of Abrams, accused of the Young murder, was postponed until this morning. Nothing of any importance was developed by the investigation of yesterday. The town was, as usual, full of rumors, but no new facts have been brought to light.

THANKS .- Mr. S. Levien and lady de sire to return their sincere thanks to the Surgical kind friends and neighbors who remem bered them in the hour of their recen terrible affliction. Also to Drs. Parvir and Barnes. Kindness and sympathy at TRUSSES OF ALL KINDS, such a time are precious indeed.

We would like to know when tha ditch on the corner of Ohio and Illinois streets is to be covered over, or whether the Street Commissioner intends to make a skating rink or a swimming pond out

Season tickets for the Rink are now tional Bank. These tickets are good for the opening entertainment, and all oth ers gotten up by the Association.

up for the first time last night, attracting a good deal of attention. The workmen

PLAINFIELD QUARER MEETING .- Three cusses and one hack will leave the Bate House on Sunday morning. Fare \$1 for round trip. Leave order at Bates House

LOCAL ITEMS.

Attention White Boys in Blue!-Twenty thousand Blouses on hand and for sale lower than anybody else dare sell them in the United States. Call on D. Manheimer, No. 13 West Washington street. N. B .- Terms net cash. Orders attended to. 16-1w

Agricultural Fair. - The Union Agricultural Fair of the counties of John. son, Bartholomew, Shelby, and Brown will be held at Edinburg, Johnson County. Indiana.commencing on the 22d inst. and continue to the 26th, and it is the intention of the officers of this Society to nake this Fair second only to the State fair. The reputation of this Society is fully established upon the principal of paying their premiums strictly to the letter of their premium list beyond any paradventure. The discretionary class not published in our list will make our premiums in the aggregate amount to about

We would say to the public that there has been a new Hotel erected in our city since our last fair, that is not second to any Hotel in the State. EDINBURG. September 14, 1868.

Come one! Come all! and call on J. & P. Gramling, Merchant Tailors and dealers in Ready Made Clothing and Sents' Furnishing Goods, No. 35 East Washington street, and examine their new stock for fall and winter trade Their stock of Ready Made Clothing and Piece Goods is large and complete, and with their experienced cutter they make up goods second to no house East or 16-1 w

Hume, Adams & Co. have a new arrival of the patent Adjustable Parachute Mosquito Bar; the best thing ever used in the line and we advise our friends not to suffer from the villainous attacks of these little pests when they can be so easily kept off, but go at once and bny one. The stock is limited.

Moth, Patches, Freckles TAN.—The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is "Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street. New York. Sold everywhere. Mh25-d6meod.

A Mystery-It is a Mystery to most people how a combination of medicines put up under one name can have sufficient curative powers to cure so many different diseases, and often the branded as humbugs because they are recommended to cure a many complaints. This nomenclature of diseases would seem to imply some essen tial difference between the diseases thus distinguished, whereas, they are really one and the same disease, merely differ ing by the amount of inflammation or ir ritation in one organ rather than the oth er. For instance, from a torbid state of the Liver we have Jaundice, Nervous and Sick Headache, Bilious Fever, Dyspepsia Fever and Ague, Constipation, Neuralgia rever and Ague, Constipation, Neuralgia, and innumerable complaints under high-sounding names, all arising from a disordered state of the Liver. Hence, we say, invigorate that important organ; purge out the vile accumulation with Roback's

Blood Pills, and, once restored to vigor, take Roback's Blood Purifier or Stomach Bitters to keep it performing its regular functions, and you will be no longer troubled with these many ailmente all druggists everywhere. 15-d2tawdw2t

Boots and Shoes of all kinds made to order from the best material and in first class style. A good exercisent of boots and shoes of my own make always on hand, including prime calf and kip work for fall and winter trade. Just re-

cleaner country offensive little), and even in this cleaner country offensive little); fortunately, however, handkerchief moistened the wave of a handkerchief moistened with Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume, will surround the owner, even in the midst of malaria, with a refreshing NEW YORK STORE tmesphere. Sold by all druggists.

Tem Meere told a fib when he NEWSHAWLS 10st when sweetest," Plalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the hand-kerchief, refutes the assertion—it is sweetest a few minutes after it has been dropped on the handkerchief, and its fragrames is never lost until it is oblitered by washing. Sold by all druggists. 15-d2t&w1

Medical.—The Afflicted Should read the advertisment of Galen's Head Dispensary in another column. It is ong the oldest and most reliable dispensaries of the United States.

TEAS. CHINA TEA STORE

CHINESE AND JAPANESE TEAS.

The Chinese Tea Store. No. 7 ODD FELLOWS' HALL

Chemicals! Chemicals!

DRUCCISTS.

5,000 OZ. QUININE;
200 oz. Morphine;
200 oz. Sul. Cimehona;
500 oz. Chimiodine;
200 oz. Salicine;
100 lbs. Bromide Potasea;
100 lbs. Chioroform;
2 Casse Iodide Potasea;
With a full stock of Chemicals, Fluid Extracts,
and all the new preparations, at lowest figures, at
BROWNING & SLOAN S,
Apothecaries' Hall-Apothecaries' Hall 7 and 9 East Washington Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Instruments!

SUPPORTERS,

Shoulder Braces, Suspensories,

eady and can be had at the First Na- Browning & Sloam's Apothecaries' Hall

The Academy of Music was lighted Paints, Oils and Varnishes The Singer Manufacturing Company's

a good deal of attention. The workmen are running all night now, to get ready for the opening.

10 Tons pure white Lead;
10 Barrels Linsed Oil;
10 Barrels Linse

OF all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 40 by 60; best Pitts-burg brands Colored and enameled Glass, a burg brands Colored and enameled Glass, at lowest figures. Agency for French and British Plate Glass. Stained Glass for Churches.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

Dve Stuffs! Dve Stuffs!

3,000 lbs. Indigo, best Bengal, Guatamala and Madras;
3 Casks Madder:
2 Casks Blue Vitriol;
2 Casks Bt Chromate Potas:
50 Barrels Chipped Logwood;
,000 lbs. Extract Logwood;
3 Ceroons Cochineal;
10 Barrels Alum;
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INSURANCE. 98th Semi-Annual Expose, July 1, 1868



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The evidence of prudence;
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Set the poor man sourcely upon his sets the poor man squarely upon his feet de-inferces the wealthy; and, delps along this busy, grand old world-

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THE superior merits of the "SINGER" Ma-chines over all others, for either Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well estab-lished and so generally admitted, that an enu-meration of their relative excellence is no longer

NEW FAMILY MACHINE, Vhich has been over two years in preparation and which has been brought to perfection regard sess of TIME, LABOR OF EXPRESS, is now confi-tently presented to the public as incomparable

Best Sewing Machine in Existence

The Machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and SEAUTIVIL. It is QUEST, LIGHT RUNSTING, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen, or Cotton Threads, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two jextremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming,

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ST Circulars describing and illustrating our Manufacturing Machines, as, also, the truly wonderful and only practical BUTTON HOLE MACHINE ever yet devised, sent post free on

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Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, etc., all valued at. \$1,000,000 A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing Prizes are scaled in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a swalked Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of ONE DOLLAR. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. ANY PRIZE EXCHANGED FOR ANOTHER OF SAME VALUE. NO Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. we select the following from kins, Buffalo, \$5,000; Miss Annie Monroe, Chicage, Piano, \$650; John D. Moore, Louisville, \$1,000; Miss Ramas Walworth, Eliwaukee, Piano, \$600; Rev. E. A. Day, New Orleans, \$500. We publish no names without permission.

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will be under the immediate charge of the Principal.

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sep12 d8t. J. S. BLACK, Principal.

American House, Boston,-THE LARGES Railway; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. LEWIS RICE & SON. Proprietors. jyll d3: Ladies, take Particular Notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It is said of the ladies of France, that, as a class, they are the handsomest in the world. With their rosy cheeks and black hair, who can help but think so? Dr. Velpau's Pills never fail to make the complexion of a healthy and rosy hue. Ladies, try them. Sold by all Druggists. sep5 dlm

Holloway's Cintment. - The reopening of old wounds is a source of great suffering thousands. Some wounds, on the other hand are never perfectly closed. In either case, whether the wound has degenerated into a slow sore, or after having been apparently healed, has violently broken out afresh, Holloway's Oint-ment, applied as a dressing, will eventually renove every particle of Inflammation, fill the orince with sound flesh, and permanently prevany further pain or trouble from the part. Sold by all druggists. sepl2 d&wlw VINEGAR. - Prussing's Celebrated Cider inegar, warranted pure, and to preserve pickle FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the U. S. Fair, Illinoi

State Fair, and Chicago City Fair! Large works of the kind in the United States. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State street, Chicago. 1 Better than 10. Sarsaparillian, the Crystaline principle of Sar-saparilla, enter largely into the composition of Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One bottle of the Resolvent contains more of the active princi ple of cure than ten of the large bettles of ordinary Sarsaparilla. One tea spoonful is a dose in all cases of skin diseases. Two tea spoonfuls three

times a day will cure Humors and Sores of al The True Way to Secure Beauty. F. J. MEDINA, Manufacturer and Dealer in Human Hair Work, Switches, Curis, Wigs Hair Jewelry; etc., 50 South Illinois street. This Remedy soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the diseased body; under been liberated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is not to Cosmetics, and artificial appliances to the skin and complexion, that we must depend for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a sallow and ough skin, eyes yellow and dull, complexio disfigured with Blotches, Pimples, Eraptive HARDWARE. Sores, etc., hair weak and falling off, teeth dis colored, breath offensive, nails rough and irregu-

lar, cast aside all frivolous cosmetics, and reat once to the use of the Renovating Resolvent, With the purpose of purifying and enriching their blood, and resolving away all diseased deosits, they will soon enjoy redolent health, and AMB'S Family Knitting Machine, Allen, General Agent. 18 North D treet. Send for Circular and Samples. re favored with such personal charms as natur

intended. Parents, when they discover is their children evidences of transmitted disease should at once give the suffering innocent the RESOLVENT. From six to ten drops of the RESOLVENT in water for children of from one ninate all seeds of disease. (See Radway's Al nanac for 1868.) LUMBER YARD. RAILROADS.

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Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Marble Martles, etc., 27 North Tennessee street.
aug 13 d 3 m FOUR TRAINS DAILY

Leave UNION DEPOT, Indianapolis, 3:00 A. M. PAST EXPRESS, (Sunda N. Excepted.) arrives at Toledo.
P. M.: Detroit, 6:10 P. M.; Cleveland, 3:56.
d.: Pittsburg, 7:66 P. M.; Philadelphia, 3:56.
d.: New York, 11:25 A. M.; Baltimore, 8:40.
SILVER PALACE Day and Night Car runs is train from Columbus, via Pittsburg and adelphia, to New York, and an elegant Day via Bellair to Baltimore, without change. REAT & CLAFLIN, Merchant Tailors, No. 3 North Pennsylvania street. jyl6 d3m 10:10 A. M. MAHL, (Sundays excepts to the state of the st MILLINERY. 3:30 P. M. ACCOMMODATION, (Sun days excepted,) for Richmond Connersville, Brookville, and Cincinnati, arriving at 9 P. M., without change of cars. M RS. L. SMITH, of Cincinnati, Fashionable Dreasmaking and Millinery, No. 40 South Illinois street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Agent for Mrs. L. Druty's Chart. augis d3m OYSTERS. York, 5:00 A. M.; Baltimore, 4:20 A. M.; Wasnington, 5:15 A. M. Passengers by this train reach Baltimore 25/and Washington 45/4 HOURS AHEAD of any other route.

STATE ROOM SLENPING CARS run to Cadis Junction, 312 miles, without change.

33 Tickets for sale at Union Depot, Indianapolis, and all principal Railroad offices

F. CHANDLER, Gen't Ticket Agent.

J. M. LUNT, General Superintendent.

sep 10:13m

Indianapolis & Vincennes

RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, August 3, 1868, the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad will be open for traffic between Indianapolis and Geopora distance of forty-four miles. A train will leave the Union Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) and arrive at stations named below as follows: at Beeler's at.

Cox's Mill at, Martinsville at. .5:25 Paragon at. Gosport at. as AH Preights for and from this Road will be secured and delivered at the Depot of the Indianapolis, discinnati and Lafayette Railroad.

Moorsville at... Brooklyn at.....

STEAMER-000 LEGO The Mammot LOW PRESSURE STEAMER. RICHMONI at All

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COAL.

BELL & BRASS FOUNDRY. DHENIX Bell and Brass Foundry. Schneider & Co., manufacturers of all kinds of Brass Torks, 26 Union Railroad Track, jyl6 d3m DMISSION BOX MANUFACTURER. sep15 d1m H. WHEATLEY, in Indianapolis.
Sash, Blinds, etc., made to order.
outh and Delaware streets.

CARRIAGE MAKERS. MILLER, MITCHELL & STOUGH, Manufac corner Kentucky avenue and Georgia street. jyl6 dly **NEW CARPETS!!** B. C. SHAW, Carriage Manufacturer, Nos. 26, 28 and 30 East Georgia street. jyl8.d3m N. DREW & CO., Manufacturers of Car Ja riages, Buggies, Shifting Top and Open Bug-gies and Spring Wagons, East Market Square. jyl6d3m

V. BUTSCH & DICKSON, Dealers in Coal,
Lime, Cement, Plastering, Lath and Hair,
Plaster Paris. Georgia street, between Meridian
and Pennsylvania. jyl8 d3m COAL, LIME, ETC. AMES P. ALLAIRE & CO., Dealers in Coal Lime, Cement, Plastering, Lath, and Hair Plaster Paris, 18 Virginia avenue. jy29 d3m English and American Two-Ply, COAL AND SALT.

MASTEN & INCLE, Agents Saginaw and Bay Salt Works, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal. Office 28 S. Meridian street. 1916 day COMMISSION MERCHANTS PORTER, VANCE & BECK, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour and Feed. No. 6, Martindale's Block, Indianapolis. jy27 3m ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS G. Holman, Commission Merchant in Fruit, Produce and Provisions, 6 Bates House Block. Consignments solicited. jyl6 d3m JOHN KARNEY, Commission Merchant and dealer in choice Family Greecries, 56 South Illinois street. Highest price paid for Country Produce.

KILGORE & HELMS, Dentists; Office, Miller's Block, 70 North Illinois street. Laughing Gas used in extracting teeth. jyl6 dly dings; also, full line of French DRY COODS. West Washington street. HAIR WORK.

DENTISTRY.

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PHYSICIANS.

aug4 d3m

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JOHN G. HANNING, Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, 82 West Washington street, Indiana, jyl6 d3m West Pearl St., near Canal. POWDER, GUNS, ETC. AMUEL BECK, Agent for all kinds of Pow der, Rifles, Guns, and Sporting Apparatu possite Odd Fellows' Hall, 38 East Washingto A. BALLWEG, Manufacturer and Dealer in A. Guns, Riffes, Pistols and Fishing Tackle, No. 105 West Washington street, opposite State House. jyl6 d3m For the manufacture of all the best brands of SADDLERY.

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